

G-2 REPORT

4-1 1022 0001-143 JUN 15 1935

SUBJECT MILITARY----ARGENTINA

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From ARGENTINA

No. 3448 A Date May 13, 19 35

Replying to No. _____ Date _____, 19 _____

6340: Recruitment-Enlisted Personnel. Recruitment, active army, organized militia and organized reserves-----system and methods.

For purposes of general mobilization and yearly enrollment of conscripts into the National Army, the country is divided into a number of military districts arranged according to the population. Each division is allotted a certain number of military districts from which to obtain conscripts, and men specially qualified are transferred to Cavalry Brigades and non-divisional units.

The military districts also serve as bases from which to gather in by requisition in time of general mobilization all kinds of war materials, such as horses, mules, forage, food supplies, automobiles, etc.

The number and location of the military districts is as follows:

1st Division of the Army.

Military District No.1.....	Federal Capital.
" " " 2.....	" "
" " " 3.....	" "
" " " 4.....	" "
Complementary Military District No.1.....	" "

2nd Division of the Army.

Military District No.13.....	San Nicolas, F.C.C.A.
" " " 14.....	Zarate, F.C.C.A.
" " " 15.....	Avellaneda, F.C.S.
" " " 16.....	Mercedes, F.C.O.
" " " 17.....	Jumin, F.C.C.A.
" " " 18.....	Bragado, F.C.O.
" " " 19.....	La Plata, F.C.S.
" " " 20.....	Chascomus, F.C.S.
" " " 21.....	Saladillo, F.C.S.
" " " 22.....	Dolores, F.C.S.
" " " 23.....	Tandil, F.C.S.
" " " 24.....	Bahia Blanca, F.C.S.
" " " 25.....	Neuquen Territory
" " " 26.....	Trelew, Chubut Territory.
" " " 65.....	Santa Rosa, Rampa.
" " " 66.....	Viedma, Rio Negro.
" " " 68.....	San Martin, F.C.C.A.
No.2.....	Complementary Campo de Mayo, F.C.P.

3rd Division of the Army.

Military District No.	27	Corrientes.
"	28	Curuzú Cuatiá, Corrientes.
"	29	Goya, "
"	30	Concordia, E. Rios.
"	31	Nogoyá, E. Rios.
"	32	Paraná, E. Rios.
"	33	Rosario, Sta. Fé.
"	34	Casilda, F.C.C.A.
"	35	Cañada de Gomez, F.C.C.A.
"	36	Prov. Santa Fé
"	37	Rafaela, P. Sta. Fé
"	38	San Justo, P. Sta. Fé.
"	39	Resistencia, Gov. del Chaco.
"	40	Posadas, Misiones.
"	87	Territory Formosa

4th Division of the Army.

Military District No.	41	Jesus María, Prov. de Córdoba.
"	42	Rio Segundo, Córdoba.
"	43	Prov. Córdoba
"	44	Bell Ville, Córdoba
"	45	Villa María, Córdoba
"	46	Rio Cuarto, Córdoba
"	47	Prov. La Rioja
"	48	Crus del Eje, Córdoba
"	49	Prov. San Juan
"	50	Prov. San Luis
"	51	prov. Mendoza
"	52	San Rafael, Mendoza

5th Division of the Army.

Military District No.	53	Prov. Catamarca.
"	54	Andalgala, Catamarca
"	55	Villa Alberdi, Tucuman.
"	56	Monteros, Tucuman.
"	57	24 Septiembre, Tucuman.
"	58	Alderetes, F.C.C.A.
"	59	Frias, Sgo. del Estero.
"	60	La Banda, Prov. Sgo. del Estero.
"	61	Prov. Sgo. del Estero
"	62	Cerrillos, Salta.
"	63	Prov. Salta
"	64	Prov. Jujuy

NOTE: There are no districts Nos. 5 to 12 and 23 and 24. They have not been established due to reasons of economy.

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SUBJECT... THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO
CONGRESS... (FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From... ARGENTINA

No. 3457 Date June 16, 1925

Replying to No. Date 19

6000: Military System and Policy-General

There is appended a synopsis-translation of that part of the President's Message to Congress which refers to the War Department.

"In the past year the Executive Power has given preferential attention to everything related to the Army in the belief that the armed institutions of the country should be cared for properly, not only because they represent its security, but also are an element of culture.

"I have already stated that the present international relations are excellent; this, and the conviction I have that nothing threatens the peace of the Nation, whose respect for the rights of peoples and fraternal and pacific sentiments being notorious, no influence has been exercised on the attitude already expressed, except in the sense of affirming the Executive Power's aspiration to maintain the army on the level exacted by our state of progress.

"Together with work of a purely professional nature, which insures the instruction of the officers and citizens who fulfill their constitutional duties, it is necessary to instruct the citizen soldier in such a way as to permit perfection of his knowledge, and those habits which apply to everyday life, and are useful to him who acquires them, and beneficial also for the community.

"For this reason it has been attempted to make elementary instruction of an intensive nature, and diffuse knowledge covering the rights and duties of the citizen. The physical training of the men and inculcation of hygienic habits has merited preferential attention in training, and the results achieved have been excellent.

"The Executive Power has taken special pains to obtain compliance with Law 11,266, which authorizes the expenditure of \$100,000,000 on armaments. In spite of the haste and devotion with which the committee has worked, preparatory work has not yet been terminated. This has been influenced partly by the need of going over all previous studies again, due to their insufficiency, and the antiquated data available in the country where almost complete ignorance of the great changes concerning war materials brought about by the European war, has been the rule. The relative lenthitude of the work is to be regretted as it retards adequate instruction of the troops, but it will be compensated by a better quality, and its better adaption to our natural characteristics.

"In order to make the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers more comprehensive---which is the only way to keep up with the progress made elsewhere in a similar connection, new courses have been created, and it has been made obligatory to take them, for officers and noncommissioned officers in the Arms Schools. Although these courses take away a relatively large number of officers from the service, still they permit a higher standard of professional and general training, and guarantee the quality of instruction, which in its turn insures the efficiency of the Army.

"Concerning the 'assimilated' officers (civilians with rank, pay and allowances of officers, but without command of troops) the Executive Power has endeavored to correct many defects in organization. The services entrusted to the 'asimilados' are of great importance. The lessons taught by the World War have ratified the need that this personnel has for special military instruction. The best technicians, if they do not possess ample knowledge of the needs of the army, and the scope of its work, cannot satisfy the many and complex demands of its existence in the field.

"Various bills were presented to Congress in 1923 stating imperative need for rapid sanction. They have not yet been considered, and in this connection, the E.P. has reiterated to the Honorable Congress the need to do so, especially with reference to the Law on Organization of the Army and the personnel of the same. The régime governing officers and progress in their careers is not only a question affecting personal interests; its importance lies in the fact the the future of the army itself is affected.

"The Executive Power has endeavored to apply the provisions of Law No. 9675 inasmuch as promotions are concerned, trying to avoid all that might be detrimental for the institution in its application, as a total standstill in promotions tables would have been brought about. The procedure which has been followed has contributed to the prestige of the commanders, and given due importance to the Informing Committee on Qualifications.

"The Executive Power has believed it unnecessary and inconvenient to present other bills---for service, military discipline etc. because it has thought that this might be an obstacle to consideration and study of the most important and urgent laws proposed to the Honorable Congress.

"It is satisfactory for the Executive Power to declare that the sanitary condition of the army has improved. However, the condition desired can only be attained when there are barracks and sanitary hygienic establishments. The problem of their construction was solved with a practical criterion; the application of Laws 4290 and 6492 are the only ones which have permitted construction of the only good barracks available today. Unfortunately benefits derived from simultaneous and rapid construction of necessary establishments, and the bad system of making partial constructions, which take a long time, make the utilization of the same impossible. At the present time the Executive Power is studying a new bill which will permit undertaking the expenses demanded by the construction of a number of barracks needed, and which should be done without delay to replace that bill submitted to the consideration of Congress under date of July 17, 1923, for it has lapsed. Adequate barracks signify not only the defense of the soldier's health, but also an economy of effort and even a means of education, and on the other hand it must not be forgotten that we have the duty to give the citizen soldier lodging and a regimen of life worthy of the effort which the Nation exacts from him on imposing the obligation of service."

SUBJECT MILITARY-----ARGENTINA-----

----- (FOR INFORMATION DIGEST) -----

From ARGENTINA-----

No. 3483-----

Date-----

August 3-----

19 25

Replying to No.-----

Date-----

19

(ADD) 6580: Identification Equipment.

The Executive Power issued a decree on July 31, 1925 concerning regulations on the use of the national colors or standards by organizations and institutes of the army of the line and by the National Guard in order to avoid diversity in size and appearance.

This decree states that the colors to be used by the army shall be pale blue and white as established by the law; the material shall be twill silk in double panels, and the dimensions will be one meter long by 75 centimeters wide, each strip being 25 centimeters wide. The flag shall be made plainly without any fringe around it.

The emblem shall be a gold sun in the centre panel, embroidered in relief (but not padded) 8 1/2 centimeters diameter on the inside and 22 centimeters diameter on the outside, which includes the rays of the sun. On the side to be attached to the mast, and on the inside of the panels, the flag shall be faced with heavier material, to which two ribbons shall be sewn, each one being 15 centimeters long. These ribbons, white in color shall be used to attach the flag to the mast.

The flags pertaining to the organizations of the army of the line shall have the following inscriptions on the upper part of the sun:

Infantry regiments 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19: "Regimiento de Infantería No..." (Infantry Regiment No.)
Infantry Regiment No. 1 shall also have besides this inscription the word "Patricios".

Infantry Regiments Nos. 2, 11 and 12: "Regimiento 2, General Balcarce", "R. 11 General Las Heras", and "R. 12 General Arenales" respectively.

Those of Mounted Infantry Regiments Nos. 8 and 10: "Regimiento de Infantería No. 8" and "Regimiento de Infantería Montada No. 10" respectively. (Infantry Regiment No. 8 and Mounted Infantry Regiment No. 10).

Infantry Regiments Nos. 16 and 20: "Cazadores de los Andes".

Mounted Artillery Regiments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6: "Regimiento de Artillería Montada No..." (Mounted Artillery Regiment No.)

The II, III and IV groups of Horse Artillery: "Grupo de Artillería a Caballo" (Mounted Artillery Group).

The I and II Groups of Mountain Artillery: "Grupo de Artillería Montaña" (Mountain Artillery Group)

Cavalry Line Regiments Nos. 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12: "Regimiento de Caballería No..." (Regiment of Cavalry No.)

Cavalry Regiments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10: "C 1 Granaderos a Caballo General San Martín"; "C 2 Lanceros General Paz";

Binding Margin.

"C 3, Brigadier General Martín Rodríguez": "C 4 Coronel General Lavalle"; "C 5 General Güemes"; "C 8. Coronel General Becochea" and "C 10 Húsares de Pueyrredón".

The flags of the I and II Battalion of Sapper Pontoniers shall bear the inscription "I o II Batallón de Zapadores Pontoneros".

The III Battalion of field sapper pontoniers: "III Batallón de Zapadores Pontoneros de Copana".

The IV and V Battalion of Mountain Sapper Pontoniers: "IV o V Batallón de Zapadores Pontoneros."

That of the I Battalion rail ay troops: "I Batallón Ferrocarrileros".

Those of the Military College, Noncommissioned Officers' School, Communications School and Troops, Military Aviation School and Mechanics School: "Colegio Militar", "Escuela de Suboficiales", "Escuela y Tropas de Comunicaciones", "Escuela Militar de Aviación" and "Escuela de Mecánicos" respectively.

On the lower part of the sun all the flags shall carry the inscription "Ejército de Línea" (Army of the Line).

The National Guard organizations shall carry the same lettering on the upper part of the sun, and to this a "G" and an "N" shall be added (in capitals), and on the lower part of the sun there shall appear the name of the province to which they belong.

These inscriptions shall be embroidered in gold, and the letters shall be six centimeters high.

The sashes or ribbon banners shall be of the same color as the flags----50 centimeters long by 10 wide, and they shall be ornamented with a gold twist fringe, 7 centimeters long.

The mast shall be of polished "guayahivi" (hard wood) natural color, and shall have four clamps, placed at a distance of 25 centimeters between each one, beginning from the top. The ribbons already mentioned shall be tied to this; its diameter shall be 3½ centimeters, and its height for foot troops shall be two meters and 38 centimeters.

The top of the mast shall be of steel, 20 centimeters long, and have a crescent at the base, which shall measure 12 centimeters from side to side.

The tip shall also be of steel, and ten centimeters in length.

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SUBJECT MILITARY----- ARGENTINA-----

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From ARGENTINA-----

No. 3424-----

Date August-27-----

19 25

Replying to No.-----

Date-----

SEP 17 1925

19

6030: Active Army, Reserves and

Actual strength, state of training, and general condition of equipment.

On Saturday August 23rd at 2.00 p.m. as part of the official entertainment programme for the Prince of Wales during his visit to Argentina one of the finest military and naval parades in the history of the country took place.

The parade was held on Avenida Alvear, one of the principal avenues of the capital, and the street was lined with boxes for distinguished spectators. The troops were reviewed by the President of the Nation with the Prince of Wales in a uniform of Colonel of the Welsh Guards standing on his right and Major-General Uriburu, the Inspector General of the Army was in command of the troops in the parade.

Prior to the review the troops were inspected by the President and the Prince who then took their places in the reviewing stand.

The following organizations took part in the parade: A British naval detachment from the Repulse and the Curlew; a detachment of Argentine marines, and then came the cadets from the Naval School. The rest of the naval units then marched past, formed by detachments from the Marine School, Mechanics' School, Wireless School, a battalion of the Training ship School, a battalion of the Puerto Belgrano Naval base, one from the Rio de la Plata Naval base, the Naval Arsenal of Buenos Aires, all marching in the most perfect formation to the accompaniment of a hurricane of cheers from the public, which had by then formed into a compact mass.

After a short pause the units from the various Military Colleges came in view. The smart cadets of the Colegio Militar headed the line, preceding a detachment of engineers with pontoons. Then came the non-commissioned officers' schools followed by the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh Infantry, and the Eighth Mounted Infantry, accompanied by sappers, etc. the men keeping perfect alignment and causing an excellent impression as did the men of the Navy.

Another short pause and the artillery arrived, the guns rattled by, the brigade being formed of troops of the Artillery School, the Sixth Regiment, the Horse Artillery of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, the Second Artillery Regiment, the First, and the Communications School.

The Cavalry which came next was formed of the Second Regiment, a squadron of the Eighth, the First Regiment of the General San Martin Grenadiers, the Tenth Cavalry, and the Eighth Cavalry.

Binding Margin.

SOLO

ARGENTINA (Military)
Subject: Active Army.

The parade as a whole was a very fine sight indeed. The troops are now approaching the high point in their instruction and their lines in marching in review, their martialness and appearance was excellent.

At this parade we witnessed the march to war troops of the First and Second divisions of infantry. The mounted units of both divisions brought up the rear of the parade, and the passage past the reviewing stand by the artillery and cavalry was done at a trot.

During the review there were about 15 army planes and 3 navy hydroplanes which were flying over the troops.

The parade speaks well of the disciplinary training which is given to the troops of this army over a period of 10 months, which is about the length of their service. At the time of this review they had undergone only 7 months' training.

From: M.A. Buenos Aires Report #3494

August 37, 1925

1925

DEC 15

G-2 Report

6730

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Maneuvers.

Report on the Argentine Army Maneuvers for 1925.

The Argentine Army maneuvers took place in the Province of Córdoba in the Department of Calamuchita between the dates of October 20th and November 10th of this year. As this is the first time any maneuvers have taken place in Argentina since 1914, it was the desire of the Minister of War to bring into practical use on as large a scale as possible, the new tactics which were developed during the World War, also the new weapons.

These maneuvers marked the final wind up of instruction of the class of conscripts who have served in the army for the present year, and much stress has been placed on field training for more than a month prior to the maneuvers in order to have the troops in the best condition possible.

The maneuver grounds themselves were selected in a central location with regard to the location of the stations of the troops. The country in Córdoba is high, rolling, with little wooded area, but much country with streams, and a few cultivated districts in the area. The area was also far enough away from cities so that there were none of the disadvantages of city diversions for the troops. The roads in this area are very good as far as Argentina the roads go, and are fit for trucks and automobiles almost anywhere.

The maneuvers were well planned in advance, and pamphlets of instructions were issued to all the officers. The staff work in the preparation of the maneuvers was excellent, and the various supply departments established depots and hospitals at various points, at all times trying to work under actual campaign conditions. Railroad schedules taking the troops to and from the maneuver grounds were well worked out in advance.

The maneuver camp was commanded by Major General Uriburu, and during the first part of the maneuvers he established his headquarters with his General Staff at Cañada Alvarez. He was in communication with the troops at all times. The Minister of War was also present at most of the exercises.

The maneuvers covered two different periods: the detachment maneuvers from October 20th to October 27th, which included one rest day, and the division maneuvers from October 28th to November 10th, which included five rest days; two division marches, a preparatory day for the final review, and the final review on November 10th, leaving four days for actual Division maneuvers.

On the establishment of the maneuver camp, the troops were divided into three approximately equal detachments, each acting as a detachment of all arms. These camps on the first day of the maneuvers, October 20th, were about 15 kilometers apart, and at the first the exercises were called the detachment maneuvers.

These detachments carried on exercises based on general situations which called into action one detachment against another, or a combination of the other two. This necessitated a change of camp for each detachment almost every day. The changes of camp necessitated problems for the various supply

From: M.A. Buenos Aires

Report #3552

Nov. 14/25.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Maneuvers.

departments in keeping moving bodies of troops supplied. This problem of supply was very well worked out, and there seemed to be no break down in supply or transportation during the maneuvers.

During the Division maneuvers all the troops were combined into a full strength division in which Infantry regiments were expanded into three battalions, and an artillery brigade of 2 regiments was formed. A skeleton detachment of all arms was formed, which the division operated against as an outlined enemy. At this time the various supply and transportation departments acted under one head.

During the maneuvers there was a well organized system of umpires in which each Infantry Regiment, or similar unit, had an umpire assigned to it. A small pamphlet was written prior to the maneuvers to be used as a guide called "General Instructions for Umpires."

In the Infantry the deployments were made in successive thin lines as taught by the lessons of the World War. Advances under fire were made at the last stages of an attack by successive small groups under a N.C.O., and the leadership of these small units was well conducted. The arms employed were the rifle, automatic rifle and machine gun, also the accompanying battery which belongs to the Infantry command of each division. The accompanying battery was used well to the front with the advanced lines, and in some cases so far to the front as to be captured.

The artillery was used well to the rear choosing the reverse slopes with overhead fire. Their positions seemed to be well selected in most cases.

Cavalry was used in all operations in reconnoitering, and as dismounted Infantry. The condition of the horses of the mounted services at the end of the maneuvers did not appear to be very good. They seemed to be very thin, and run down, probably due to the fact that their rations consisted almost entirely of hay with little if any grain.

At the beginning of the maneuvers there were 80 aeroplanes in all assigned to the maneuver camp. These planes were assigned in small groups of two or more to a side in the exercises. They were used entirely on reconnoitering and apparently their organization was not very good due to constant changes in assignments. During the maneuvers 6 planes were rendered useless on account of faulty landings.

During the maneuvers every effort was made to make as great a use of the engineer troops as possible. Small streams, which could be easily waded, were bridged with pontoon bridges, and roads were repaired during the process of the maneuvers with the idea of giving as much training as possible to the engineer troops.

The Communications Troops which were furnished mostly by the Communications School were used in establishing telephonic communications between different units. Their personnel and material was too limited to be used down to units as small as a battalion.

The telephones had the single wire or ground circuit. Radio communication was established between headquarters and the different depots, and telegraphic communication was held between maneuver headquarters and the nearest post office. The work

From: M.A.Buenos Aires Report #3553

Nov.14/25

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Subject: Field Maneuvers.

accomplished by the communications units in spite of the fact that they have been recently organized was well done, and on all occasions was highly complimented upon by the Director of Maneuvers.

The day's exercises were started frequently early in the morning, and lasted until late in the afternoon each soldier carrying his complete field equipment on his back, and this weighed about 55 pounds, not including his gun. The uniform worn was a heavy olive drab woollen suit, campaign hat and heavy marching shoes about half way to the knees, and with no leggings. The uniform in this climate seems much too heavy, and during this time of the year khaki would be much better.

The health of the troops was excellent. Out of the 14,000 troops attending maneuvers there were two deaths, due to accidents, and 350 reports at infirmaries or hospitals, a large majority of these cases were on account of exhaustion or sore feet. The reason for the good health of the troops was most probably due to a change of camp nearly every day. Practically no precaution was taken against flies, and there seemed to be no enforcement of latrine regulations. The water supply was posted where troops could obtain drinking water, and where rivers were polluted, the water was boiled.

Rivers near where camps were established were not marked off for cooking, bathing, watering of horses, etc., but water seemed to be used for all purposes at any place.

The umpiring at the maneuvers was not as good as could be expected. In many cases troops did not know when they could advance or when they were held up by a superiority of fire, and many troops were ruled out of action for this reason, when in an actual encounter in battle it would have been apparent to them what they were up against.

At the end of each day's exercise the field officers attended the critique of the maneuvers of that day. The Director of the Maneuvers, General Uriburu gave the principal talk outlining the exercise of that day in which the general and special situations were gone over, and the orders of battle of the day were read, criticisms were made on the conduct of the exercise on each side, and in many cases officers were sharply criticised on the leadership of their particular units.

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6730

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

The following general notes were taken on the Argentine Army manoeuvres for 1935.

As many troops as could be spared from the different Divisions and Cavalry Brigades in the Army were present at the manoeuvres making in all about 14,000 troops. The units present were the following:

Schools.

Personnel of the Infantry School.
" " " Cavalry School.
" " " Artillery School (Heavy Gr.)
" " " Communications School.
Group No. 1 Observation.

First Division

Division Headquarters
Infantry Headquarters
Artillery Headquarters
1st Infantry Regiment ✓
2nd Infantry Regiment ✓
3rd Infantry Regiment ✓
1st Artillery Regiment ✓

Second Division.

Division Headquarters
Infantry Headquarters
Artillery Headquarters
6th Infantry Regiment ✓
7th Infantry Regiment ✓
2nd Artillery Regiment ✓

Third Division.

Infantry Headquarters
11th Infantry Regiment ✓
12th Infantry Regiment ✓

Fourth Division

Division Headquarters
Infantry Headquarters
Artillery Headquarters
13th Infantry Regiment ✓
14th Infantry Regiment ✓
4th Artillery Regiment ✓
IV Pontoon Sappers

From: M.A. Buenos Aires Report #3552

Nov. 16/35.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

Fifth Division

Division Headquarters
Infantry Headquarters
Artillery Headquarters
17th Infantry Regiment ✓
18th Infantry " ✓
19th Infantry " ✓
V Pontoon Sappers

Second Cavalry Brigade

Headquarters II Brigade
II Horse Artillery ✓

Fourth Cavalry Brigade

Headquarters IV Brigade
4th Cavalry Regiment
12th Cavalry Regiment
IV Horse Artillery ✓

"North" Mountain Detachment

Detachment Headquarters
20th Infantry Regiment ✓

"Cuyo" Mountain Detachment

Detachment Headquarters
16th Infantry Regiment ✓

Some of the other units which did not attend the manoeuvres contributed part of their personnel, horses and equipment to the ones which did, thus bringing the units up to the required strength as called for in the tables of organization.

Distribution of Time.

The programme for the manoeuvres was as follows:

Oct.13-19 Trip enroute to maneuver camp establishing camp and rest days.
Oct.20 Tactical marches
Oct.21-22 Maneuvers of detachments
Oct.23 Rest day
Oct.24-27 Maneuvers of detachments
Oct.28 Rest day
Oct.29-30 Division maneuvers
Oct.31 Rest day
Nov.1-2 Division maneuvers

From: M.A.Buenos Aires

Report #3552

Nov.16/25.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

Nov.3 Rest day
 Nov.4 Division manoeuvres
 Nov.5 Tactical march
 Nov.6 Rest day
 Nov.7 Tactical march
 Nov.8 Rest day
 Nov.9-10 Preparatory day and day of the Grand Review.

Supply Stations and Bivouacs.

The troops at the maneuvers during the detachment exercises were divided in three approximately equal parts, each part called the Greens, Reds and Blues, and each operating as a detachment of all arms.

For purposes of distribution of troops over a large area, in order to have more available space for the detachment manoeuvres, also to facilitate the supply of the troops, three disembarking and supply stations were established as follows:

Green Detachment disembarked at, and was supplied from Berrotarán. Its bivouac was at Cabral on the Rio Sauces, about 10 kilometers west of Berrotarán.

Red Detachment disembarked and was supplied from M. Acuña. Its bivouac was at a point on the road 8 kilometers due west of M. Acuña.

Blue Detachment disembarked at, and was supplied from, Almafuerte. Its bivouac was at Las Cascadas, 4 kilometers west of Almafuerte.

At each of the disembarking station there were officers of the Administration Department (Q.M.C.) to look out for the supply of the troops.

Sanitary regulations were established with regard to the use of the water supply.

Command of Units.

Inasmuch as there were 5 general officers, 27 colonels, 41 lieutenant colonels and 83 majors present at the manoeuvres, in addition to those who were in the various supply and administrative departments, rosters of officers commanding units were kept in order that each officer could get a certain amount of experience in the command of troops in the field.

In all detachment and Division exercises orders were written out, a copy of which was sent to next higher commander, and the subordinate unit commanders as well as to the Commanding Officer of the maneuver camp.

Critiques were held at the end of each exercise which were attended by all field officers, and the situation was carefully gone over, and criticisms made by the higher commanders on the conduct of the exercises.

In all exercises held subordinate commanders were required to inform all troops under their command of the nature of the exercises.

Umpires were assigned to different units, and they were directed by a chief umpire or Director of manoeuvres, and a

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

set of Regulations for Umpires was written, to be used as a guide by them, and in accordance with which their decisions were to be made. Major General Uriburu, the Inspector General of the Army acted as Director of Manoeuvres.

Service of Communications.

The battalion of Communications established a telephone system connecting up the Director of Maneuvers and Umpires, Administration (Q.M.C.), Medical Department, Director of Arsenals and Director of Remounts.

A telegraph line was established between the Director General of Manoeuvres and the nearest post office.

The different detachment camps (Red, Green and Blue) were in constant communication by radio.

Spectators.

During the exercises there was always a number of spectators. An officer was specially detailed to look after them, keep them together and explain the situation to them during the progress of an exercise. Some high point was generally chosen where they could get a good look at the surrounding country in the vicinity of the manoeuvres field.

Location of Bivouacs.

Great care was taken in the location of bivouacs in order to insure only a minimum amount of damage to land under cultivation. On any change of camp after the completion of an exercise, its location had to be approved by Headquarters, and any damage to property was settled by an "Evaluation Commission". Garbage and refuse had to be burned daily leaving the camps clean.

Reports.

A report was rendered daily by company, squadron and battery on the number of officers, troops, horses and mules taking part in the exercise and the number absent with the reasons therefore.

War Diaries.

Each Division, Detachment, Regiment, Battalion and Company from the day of arrival to day of departure from manoeuvres kept a war diary. Each diary included the following:

1. Name of Exercise (march, advance guard, etc.)
2. Personnel of command
3. General situation
4. Description of development of the exercise.
5. Orders issued and received, maps, sketches, etc. to be appended.

All diaries were finally sent to the Inspector General of the Army.

From: M.A. Buenos Aires Report #3552

Nov. 16/25.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

Post Office.

Branch post offices were established in the various units to receive and deliver mail. Simple correspondence, registered letters, parcel post, money orders and telegrams were handled.

Use of Civilians.

The use of civilians to obtain information in reconnaissance was prohibited.

Supply Depots.

The main supply depots were established in Cordoba with branch depots at José de la Quintana, Almafuate, Modesto A. Cuña and Berrotaran. From these branch depots, dumps were established at various places depending upon the movement of the troops. From the various dumps the transportation of the different units obtained the supplies as they were needed.

When the troops were operating in three detachments all the branch depots were operating at the same time supplying the detachments. When the division manoeuvres took place all the branch depots were put under the command of the Division Commander who made use of such depots as were most convenient for supplying the troops.

Each day during the manoeuvres period the Administrative officers (Q.M.C.) of the units, detachments, division, headquarters and the detachments outlining the enemy sent a report to the Director of the Manoeuvres concerning rations and forage which each unit needed for the following day. Each report was visé by the Commanding Officer of each unit, and a copy sent to the officer in charge of each depot so that the necessary number of rations and forage could be supplied. Rations and forage were supplied the units each day before the start of the day's exercises, and on days of rest before 12 o'clock.

Orders were issued as to the number of rations carried by each unit embarking for the maneuvers area and returning to their home stations.

Medical Service.

The following hospitals were established under the control of the Director of Sanitation:

- 2 Evacuation Hospitals
 - One at Los Sauces, the other at La Cruz
- 2 Sanitary Depots
 - One at each evacuation hospital.
- 1 Infirmary at Cañada Alvarez
- 1 Base Hospital at Córdoba
- 1 Base Hospital (secondary) at Rio IV

From: M.A. Buenos Aires Report #3552

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MILITARY----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

During the trip to the manoeuvres the surgeons attached to units had exclusive care of the sick and in extreme cases had instructions to send sick men to the base hospital at Cordoba or back to the home station.

During the detachment manoeuvres, surgeons of regiments, or detached units took the usual care of the sick in their commands, and evacuations were made, when necessary, to the hospitals at Los Sauces, or La Cruz, utilizing ambulances for the same.

Evacuation Hospitals forwarded the sick to the hospitals at Cordoba and Rio IV.

During the Division maneuvers evacuation hospitals became camp hospitals, and the sick were transported to Almafuerte and José de la Quintana to be sent to Córdoba.

Munitions Depots.

For supplies from the arsenals, the towns of Modesto Aouña and Berrotarán were used as terminals from which supplies were hauled to a munitions dump, and a fixed repair shop was established at La Cruz called Munitions Depot No.1, and also at Rio Los Sauces, where there was a munitions dump, and a moveable repair shop called Munitions Depot No.2.

Remount Depot.

A remount depot and infirmary was established at Cañada Alvarez where sick animals were sent and replacements in animals were made.

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MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

The following are the general and special situations for the tactical problems which took place November 1, 2 and 4. These situations illustrate the types of problems which were held during most of the manoeuvres. The exercises held during the detachment manoeuvres were very similar, only the number of troops employed were generally smaller.

The Blue Force in these problems was a war strength Division complete in all arms, and the Red Force was a Division, however, not brought up to the full war strength as in the case of the Blue Force.

During the manoeuvres there were no exercises for regiments and smaller units, but the manoeuvres were entirely for the combined arms.

These problems were planned by the General Staff of the Army.

From: M.A. Buenos Aires Report #3552

Nov. 16/25.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

La Cruz, Oct. 28, 1925.

Director of Manoeuvres.

Map; General Map, Scale: 1
1,500,000Manoeuvres Map, Scale: 1
100,000General Situation.

The first Red Army (4 Infantry Divisions, 3 Cavalry Divisions and Special Units) was engaged in battle at Lajas-Est. Sampaño (45 kilometers south west of Rio IV) against the Blue Army, which was advancing from the west (4 Infantry Divisions, 3 Cavalry Divisions and Special Units). The Reds were strongly pressed by the Blues, and suffered heavy losses. The Reds retired to the north east pursued by the Blues.

By means of successive resistances by strong rearguard actions at the river crossings, the Reds retired and organized their retreat. The 28th of October they reached the north bank of Rio III with their west flank at the mouth of Rio A Soconcho. Other Red troops arrived that day in the region included between Rio Santa Rosa, Rio Grande and Amboy.

On Oct. 28, the Blues advanced the general line to---- La Cruz heights--to the south of Acuña station and to the east.

The bulk of the Cavalry of both armies is operating to the east of the main armies. The air forces of each side are about equal.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject----Field Manoeuvre..

Situation 1---Problem 1Special Situation for the Blues.

During the course of the battle the advance guard of the Blue Army reached (early in the afternoon of October 28th) the heights 9 kilometers south of M. Acuña, and to the east where it established its bivouac.

The First Division (to the left of the main Blue Army) which advanced in two columns on both sides of Rio La Cruz passed the night after 4:30 p.m. in the region of La Cruz, and to the south of that town. At 7.30 a.m. the Commander of the first Division received an order from the Commander of the Blue Army to engage in battle on October 29th as follows:

1. The Red Army has halted on the north bank of Rio Tercero, and has strengthened its position from Rio A Soconcho to the east. Other Red troops which seem to be cavalry are in bivouac to the northwest of the mouth of the Rio Grande.
2. Our army will advance tomorrow to attack enveloping the enemy's west flank.
3. Reconnaissances.....
4. Sectors of advance, reconnoitering and requisition
 - (a).....
 - (b).....
 - (c) 2nd Division---M. Acuña---A Montecillo. The line M. Acuña to the east should be reached by the advance guards of the Divisions by 10:00 a.m.
5. The 1st Division will advance on La Cruz Valley to take possession of the valley of Rio Santa Rosa with the end in view of attacking the enemy's west flank, and his rear guard.
- 6.....
7. The commander of the army will be at Berrotarán station until 10:00 a.m. October 29th.

C.

General, Commanding Army.

NOTES.

Conditions for Oct.29	(Reconnaissances to start after 4:00 a.m.
	(Cavalry units to take position after 4:30
	a.m.
	(For the rest of the troops after 5:00 a.m.

Duties for the Division Commander:

1. Estimate of the situation and orders for Oct.29th.
(To be sent to the Director of Manoeuvres before 6:00 p.m. October 28th)
2. Command of the Division Oct.28th and 29th
3. Later orders and movements of the command.
(To be sent to the Director of Manoeuvres at the time they are made.

Compiled and issued by the General Staff of the Army.

URIBURU

From: M.A.Buenos Aires

General of Division, I.G.A.

Report #3552

Nov.16/35.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

Situation 1---Problem 1Special Situation for the Reds.

On the afternoon of October 28th the Red Army completed the strengthening of its position on the north bank of Rio III.

Two regiments of Divisional Cavalry with two groups of horse artillery protected the western flank of the Red Army during the retreat. The troops of the 4th Division, which had retired through the valley of Rio La Cruz, made up the detachment under Colonel R. which was bivouaced in the zone immediately south of A. Cano Grande (4 kilometers north east of Amboy) with the advanced detachments went forward to the line of the Rio Grande.

At 5:00 p.m. Colonel R. received the following order:

Headquarters at Est. Monte Ralo
Oct.28, 1935.4:00 p.m.

First Red Army.

Order for the Detachment of Col.R.

1. The enemy, which reached the heights to the south of M. Acuña extended his line to the east, and halted at 4:00 p.m. today with the intention of spending the night there apparently.

Two other Blue columns of three arms, which advanced along both sides of Rio La Cruz, at 2:00 p.m. reached the line Ustari-Heredia (3 1/2 kilometers to the south of La Cruz) with their advance guards.

2. Our main army is giving battle to the enemy on the north bank of Rio III, and is counting on the assistance of the 3rd Division which is being transported to the battle ground from the north.

3. Mission for Col. R's Detachment. To retard the enemies' advance along the valleys of the Rio Santa Rosa and Rio El Bañco with the end in view of assuring the free movements of the Third Division in the valley of Rio Reartes. It is expected that the more advanced troops of the third division will reach said valley on the afternoon of the 30th which as they are advancing by way of J. de La Quintana--Ea. Tülzer.

4. My intention is, with the 3rd Division as a reinforcement, to seek a decision attacking the enemies left flank and rearguard.

5. Army Headquarters will continue at Est. Monte Ralo.

A.
General, Commander of First Army.

From: M.A. Buenos Aires Report #3552

Nov.16/25.

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MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

NOTES.

From reconnaissance made Colonel R. knows that the Blue columns which were advancing at 2:00 p.m. toward La Cruz went into bivouac a little later to the north of La Cruz.

Conditions	(1. Reconnaissances to start after 4:00 a.m.
Oct. 29th	(2. Cavalry units to take position after
	(4:30 a.m.
	(3. For the rest of the troops after 5:00
	(a.m.

Duties for Colonel R.

1. Estimate of the situation and orders for Oct. 29th.
(To be sent to the Director of Manoeuvres at 6:00 p.m. Oct. 28th)
2. Dispositions and later changes of Colonel R.
(To be sent to the Director of Manoeuvres at the time they are made.)

Compiled and distributed by the General Staff of the Army.

URIBURU
General of Division I.G.A.

From: M.A. Buenos Aires Report #3553

Nov. 16/25.

MILITARY ----- ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

Situation 2-----Problem 1.Special Situation for the Blues.

On October 28th and 30th the first Division engaged in combat with the Red forces which occupied the valley of Rio Santa Rosa. The Reds were compelled to retire to the north. The entire force bivouaced on the night of October 30th in the region south of the mouth of Rio A El Sauce. The Red Commander, considering the difficulties in resupplying the army with food and munitions, and also taking into consideration the fatigue of his troops, resolved to spend October 31st in bivouac.

The Commander of the Blue First Division up to 12 noon on October 31st had the following information:

- (a) The Blue Army, which initiated the attack on the morning of October 30th has not been able to force the Red line along Rio III at any point. Its west flank is at Las Cascadas (4 kilometers west of Almafuerte). Our aviation has gained a superiority over the enemy air forces.)
- (b) From aeroplane messages it is known that after 5 o'clock October 29th, troops belonging to the 3rd Red Division disembarked at the railroad station at José de la Quintana and Alta Gracia. Two battalions of Red Infantry, and a group of Red Artillery marched to the Valley of Rio Reartes, and on the morning of October 31st, units of Red troops, which fought in Santa Rosa Valley, reinforced the main Red Army.
- (c) Blue aeroplanes destroyed the Central Argentine Railway bridge over the Rio Segundo on the morning of October 30th, and the Alta Gracia station was successfully bombed.

At 1:30 p.m. on October 31st the Commander of the First Division received the following order from the Commander of the Blue Army, whose headquarters are at Berrotaran:

"Drive back the enemy from the Valley of Rio Reartes, and then attack the enemy's west flank and rearguard."

NOTES.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Nov. 1st | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1. Reconnaissance to take place after 4:00 a.m. (2. Cavalry troops to take position after 4:30 a.m. (3. The remainder of the troops shall take position after 5:00 a.m. |
|----------|--|

Duties for the Division Commander.

1. Estimate of the situation and orders for November 1st (to be sent to the Director of Manoeuvres on October 31st at 6:00 p.m.)
2. Command of the first Division, November 1st and 2nd.
3. Later orders and dispositions of the Division.
(To be sent to the Director of Manoeuvres as soon as made).

Compiled by the General Staff of the Army and distributed for compliance.

URIBURU

From: M. A. Bs. Aires

#3552

General of Division
Nov. 16/25

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

Situation 2-Problem 1

The Third Division having completed its trip from the east by train on the afternoon of October 29th started to disembark at Jos. de la Quintana and Alta Gracia.

On the morning of October 30th, enemy aeroplanes destroyed the Central Argentine Railway bridge over Rio Segundo, and bombed Alta Gracia station, successfully interrupting the train service.

The Third Division is led by Colonel R's Detachment is given the mission to

"Advance by the Valley of Rio Huertas and Santa Rosa, and obtain a decision by attacking the enemy's west flank and rearguard."

The 3rd Division Commander General V, with his General Staff and the 3rd Division troops which had arrived (9th Infantry less 3rd Battalion and 1st group, 3rd Artillery) advanced on the valley of Rio Huertas reaching the region of A del Medio on the night of October 30-31st. While his command was resting he received the following information:

- (a) Actual position of Colonel R's troops.
- (b) The Red Army occupying strengthened positions on the north bank of Rio Tercero with its west flank at Rio A Secocho has been resisting since October 29th the attacks of the Blues. Up to the present the Blues have not been able to force the Rio Tercero line at any point.
- (c) In view of Blue Aerial superiority our aviation has restricted its own activities.
- (d) The enemy forces, which fought against Colonel R's Detachment (1st Blue Division) have been bivouacing since October 30th in the region north west of the mouth of Rio A Seco with its advance detachments on Rio Santa Rosa.

NOTES.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Nov. 1st | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1. Reconnaissance to take place after 4 a.m. (2. Cavalry troops to take position after 4:30 a.m. (3. Remainder of troops to take position after 5:00 a.m.) |
|----------|---|

Duties for the Red Commander.

1. Estimate of the situation and orders for November 1st (To be sent to the Director of Manoeuvres October 31st at 6:00 p.m.)
2. Command of troops Nov. 1st and 2nd.
3. Following orders and dispositions. (To be sent to the Director of Manoeuvres as soon as made out).

From: M.A. Buenos Aires #3553

Nov. 16/35.

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MILITARY -----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

Situation 2-----Problem 1.

Compiled by the General Staff of the Army and distributed
for compliance.

From: M.A. Buenos Aires #3553

Nov. 16/35.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

Director of
Manoeuvres.

Station Tülzer Nov.2,1925.

3RD EXERCISE OF DIVISION AGAINST AN OUTLINED
ENEMY (Nov.4,1925.)General Situation.

The frontier between the Reds(north) and the Blues (south) is the line River Segundo, River A El Espinillo, Villa Dolores, and to the west of that line.

The Red Army of 3 to 4 Divisions has taken up a defensive position on Nov. 2 on the north bank of River Segundo, with the right wing approximately at the mouth of the River Anizacate against the Blue Army, superior in number, which is attacking from the south.

The cavalries of the two armies are operating on the flank to the east.

The Blue aeroplanes have obtained control of the air against the Reds.

Other Blue forces proceeding from the west are advancing on this date via Amboy to Santa Rosa.

Station Tülzer, Nov.2,1925.

Special Situation for the Blues.

The 1st Blue Division of the Blue Army which concentrated itself in the region of Santa Rosa (Province of San Luis) advanced to cooperate with the principal Blue forces at Merlo, Rio Grande Valley, Amboy, San Ignacio, Los Riartos, and on the 3rd of November met with the Red Infantry and Artillery, which occupied the heights immediately to the north and northwest of Station Tülzer, astride the road from that point to Station José de la Quintana, closing the same.

The commander of the 1st Division, whose plan it is to force the defile, to take part in the principal battle, employs the afternoon of November 3rd, and the night of November 3-4 in the preparation of his forces for the attack, having advanced by the morning of November 4th with his most advanced Infantry line, right flank south of Castellano station, left flank north of small woods situated 1200 meters north west of cemetery, and having been able to place his artillery in selected positions in rear of the Infantry.

From reconnaissances made, the Commander of the 1st Division has been able to decide that the terrain to the left flank of the enemies' position is the most favorable for a turning movement, and has been able to judge that the enemies' forces are composed of 3 or 4 Infantry battalions, and an equal number of batteries of artillery.

The commander of the Division received on November 3rd at 8 p.m. a radiogram from the Commander of the Army stating that it is of the greatest importance for the Division to engage in battle with the Reds at the earliest moment.

Source: M.A.Buenos Aires

Report #3552

Nov.16,1925.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

SUBJECT: Field Manoeuvres.

Instructions for Blue commander.

1. The Commander of the First Division shall have deployed his troops at 9:00 a.m. November 4th in the position prepared on the line established by his most advanced infantry. On November 3rd he shall issue appropriate orders to the troops to accomplish his mission, and he shall send a copy of the order to the Director of Manoeuvres.
2. The troops ordered into action shall not pass over the first line of troops in contact with the enemy before 9:00 a.m., November 4th.
3. The daily reconnaissance cannot be carried further than the prepared line given in the situation.
4. The attack will be launched at 9:00 a.m. Nov. 4th (It is supposed in the problem that 9:00 a.m. will be 4:30 a.m.)
5. The troops closing the defile are complete in all arms.
6. Ammunition to be expended---for rifle or carbine; 100 rounds; for light artillery; 100 rounds; heavy artillery, 150 rounds; automatic rifle 500 rounds; machine gun, 1000 rounds.
7. Among the duties of the Blue Commander for November 3rd shall be the determination upon the ground of placing of regiments, and within the regiments, the regimental commander shall place their battalions and companies. This shall be accomplished by the Blue Commander accompanied by his regimental commanders and other unit commanders.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Field Manoeuvres.

Special Situation for the Reds.

The Commander of the Red Army, (knowing that a strong enemy column of all arms, the strength of which he estimates as a Division, is advancing along the valley of the Santa Rosa River at 1:00 p.m. on November 3rd) orders the advance on that same afternoon of a Red Detachment of 3 battalions of Infantry, 2 groups of Horse Artillery, a regiment of Cavalry, a Communications company, a company of Engineers and a Sanitary Section, under the command of Colonel P. from Anizacate to Potrero Garay. His mission is to delay the advance on this road of the Blue forces in the Santa Rosa Valley, and prevent its joining the main Blue forces in the battle between the main Red and main Blue armies.

The detachment Commander, on the arrival of his advance guard to Ea. Tülzer at noon on November 3rd, received information that the enemy division was approaching with its advance guard midway between A° del Medio and the village of Los Reartes, and he decided to occupy a defensive position on the heights immediately to the north and northeast of Ea. Tülzer astride the road.

The Cavalry of the detachment, which occupied the exit of the defile, received orders to continue the reconnaissance by patrolling dismounted from this position.

The aerial reconnaissance is carried out by the Air Service.

Instructions for the Red Commander.

1. The Commander of the Red Detachment shall occupy the position with his troops by 9:00 a.m. November 4th according to the plan. Therefore, on November 3rd he will give these orders to his troops sending a copy to the Director of Manoeuvres before 3:00 p.m. on November 3rd.

2. The reconnaissance of November 3rd cannot be carried further south than the line A. San Pedro and Rio Segundo.

3. The combat shall start at 9:00 a.m. November 4th. (This time is supposed to be 4:30 a.m.)

4. Ammunition to be carried, gun or carbine, 100 rounds; light artillery, 100 rounds; automatic rifle, 500 rounds; machine gun, 1000 rounds.

5. Among the duties of the Red Commander, on November 3rd, shall be the determination upon the ground of the locations of the regiments, and within the regiments, the regimental commanders shall place their battalions and companies. This shall be carried out by the Red Commander accompanied by his regimental and other unit commanders.

ARGENTINA (Military)

Subject: Military system and policies.

Argentina's military policy is to maintain a thoroughly efficient and well organized army in keeping with her position as a leading South American power. In late years her development has been rapid, and she desires an army large enough to insure her security against acts of aggression by her neighbors. Her system of conscription, whereby a portion of her young men take up military training for about 10 months during their twentieth year, insures her a reservoir of trained men, who, in case of war can be called to the colors. She has copied her military system from that of Germany, and the training of the officers and men is kept up to a high standard. A number of service schools have been organized lately, and the most advanced system of military training is being taught there.

Argentina is geographically located between the other two most prominent and powerful South American nations, Brazil and Chile, and her army is organized with the idea that either of these countries or both would be her most probable enemy. Her army is located geographically with this idea in view in order to effect a rapid mobilization on either frontier, and this can probably be done quicker than the other nations on her borders on account of her system of railroads which is better than that of any other South American nation.

Economically Argentina lacks many essentials to make her self-supporting in time of war. She is an agricultural nation and can feed herself, but she manufactures little and most war materials would necessarily have to be imported from other nations. She desires to make herself as independent from outside help as possible as evidenced by the recent surveys for minerals within her borders in order to manufacture her own war materials, but so far has met with little success. She also is intending to attempt to manufacture her own explosives in the building of a powder plant, but it is probable that the country will have to depend on outside sources for nearly all her war materials except food. With this in view she has built up an efficient navy which is at least equal to that of any South American power, in order not to be shut out from outside commerce during any hostilities which might arise.

The present conscription system has been established in Argentina since 1900. The country has accepted it without a complaint, and there is no demand to give it up. The nation as a whole is proud of her army and wants it kept up to a high point of efficiency, and large enough to prevent any acts of aggression from other powers, also to maintain a position as the leading South American nation.

G-2 Report

6020

ARGENTINA (Military)

Subject: Active Army, Reserves and Organized Militia.

NOV 18 1925

Although Argentina has a fairly efficient Regular Army the Reserves, National Guard and Territorial Guard on which the country must depend in case of war are in reality unorganized, and considerable instruction would be necessary to put these forces in a state of training in order that they may render efficient service in campaign.

The officer personnel which the country would have to make use of to command these forces have little training, and considerable time would be necessary to put these organizations in the field after any outbreak of hostilities.

With their short period of training in the permanent army and the government's neglect in continuing their training at certain intervals after their discharge, the reserves and the guards rapidly fall into a state where they would be of little assistance later in case of a general mobilization without a considerable period of intensive training.

The following is a synopsis-translation of an editorial as taken from the "Prensa" published on October 20, 1925 which explains very accurately the status of the reserves of the Army of the Line, the National Guard and the Territorial Guard in the Argentine Army.

"The query as to whether or not we have military reserves may be answered negatively, and the seriousness of this matter is already known.

"At a time when a country is obliged to change from a peace to a war footing, the most delicate operation is the incorporation of the reserves of the army and the formation of big units. For this purpose all measures are used to organize the fighting armies, and take them as soon as possible to the threatened zone, or at least to cover the frontiers, as the belligerent who is first ready to initiate the campaign is the one best able to initiate the offensive.

"In order to insure the success of the first encounters it is absolutely essential that the army be distinguished by its professional homogeneity. The addition of reserves whose military instruction is nil or deficient, always means vulnerable flanks; that is to say a solution of continuity which breaks the cohesion of a fighting power.

"Our military reserves do not correspond to the first needs of mobilization. In order to point out the defects of our military organization we must face an unavoidable duty, if we wish to make our frontiers respected and insure national integrity. Let us examine this delicate matter.

"The original law for conscription foresaw that the conscripts on leaving the army and during their stay in the reserves "should be obliged to undertake two periods of exercises or maneuvers" for one month each period. Besides the E.P. was 'authorized to call up for two periods of instruction of

From: M.A. Buenos Aires Report #3542

Date: Oct. 27/25.

ARGENTINA (Military)

Subject: Active Army, Reserves and Organized Militia.

officers with a maximum duration of 15 days each, one, for field officers, officers and N.C.O.'s of the reserve.

"Law No.4031 also provided that the National Guard for 12 years should be required to effect four periods of instruction in training camps or attend field maneuvers, each period to last fifteen days. The territorial guard should be required during five years to undergo a period of training during four consecutive Sundays for purposes of instruction, especially in firing.

"However, none of these articles of Law No.4031 have ever been accomplished, as neither the Executive Power nor Congress foresaw the necessity of introducing the requisite funds in the Annual Budget.

"According to Law No.4707 of the year 1905 (in force) the Reserve Officers are obliged to perform two periods of exercises, or attend maneuvers, for one month each period, when called upon by the Executive Power. On the other hand, the Executive Power is also authorized to call up field officers, officers and N.C.O.'s of the reserve for two periods of instruction with a maximum duration of 15 days each. Even though the text of the law does not specify it clearly it is understood that all the reserves are referred to. The same law specifies that citizens in the National Guard, during their ten years as members of that body, shall be expected to undergo four periods of instruction of a maximum duration of 15 days each. In regard to the Territorial Guard, service will only be demanded from its members in case of national warfare.

"The efficiency of the above provisions is questionable, and as an attempt to carry them out has only been made once, twenty years after the law had passed, in one military region, it has never been tested really. Therefore, not much value can be attributed to such reserves, national and territorial guards, which might one day be called upon to reinforce our national lines of defense.

"The national and territorial guards, which, as provincial militias are dependent directly on their respective governments, even though these governments have done nothing to reorganize them and instruct them, have been turned over to the National Government to organize their training when they are called up for exercises. The reserves, properly termed, according to the law, comprise the classes from the ages of 21 to 30 years, and of these 20 or 25 % have served in the permanent army, and the 75 or 80% remaining (without counting deserters) are absolutely bereft of any military training.

"If we refer only to the men who have served in the army, and received military instruction, we must take into account the grade of elementary instruction which they received in the first years of obligatory military service.

"What is the true value of these 'reserves' issuing from the lines of the permanent army after a year's training, when they have not learned to use their arms in times of peace ?

G-2 Report

G-2 Report

6020

ARGENTINA (Military)

Subject: Active Army, Reserves and Organized Militia.

"To these unpleasant facts must be added that the annual class of 21 to 30 years, freed from military service, due to the draft system, turns out an enormous number of citizens who get no training, and they become truly imaginary reserves in the military sense.

"As a compensation for these defects in our military legislation it may be stated that the theoretical-practical methods of instruction improve yearly, and some target practice exercises of considerable importance have been held, and this good work should be completed by the big maneuvers which began in the Province of Cordoba on October 20th, 1925.

"It would be lamentable that this occasion should be lost by not having at least a partial incorporation of the reserves in order to test the difference between former and present training, and demonstrate the necessity of a more frequent calling up of these reserves. "

From: M.A. Buenos Aires

Report #3542

Date: Oct. 27/25

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G-3 Report

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ARGENTINA----MILITARY

Subject: Military Policy.

(a) Historical.

The early history of Argentina is one of almost continuous strife as a result of which an independent nation with a stable government has been formed. The evolution of the country, from a thinly populated area, in which the central government held little control over the country, to that of a great nation, has been due to a large extent to the work of the army. The foreign wars have been so mixed with the civil that it makes it difficult to determine the true character of the fighting; as over different periods of time several wars often took place at the same time.

The great subdivisions of the military history of Argentina are as follows:

1806-7. Repulse of the English invaders which was accomplished while Argentina was yet a Spanish colony. This was a part of the general war taking place in Europe in which England and Spain were engaged.

1810-24. War of Independence in which Argentina allied with other South American countries gained their independence from Spain, and became free and independent nations.

1817-1905. Formation of a national unity which was marked by a long period of internal strife consisting of a series of civil wars.

1780-1888. Opening up for settlement of the Pampa, Chaco, Patagonia and other unexplored parts of the country. This work was largely done by the army, and was accompanied by severe Indian fighting.

1838-1846. Wars during which England and France on several occasions assisted the Unitarians in their civil strife against the Dictator Rosas, Rosas being finally overthrown.

1825-1827. War against Brazil for the independence of Uruguay. Uruguay gained its independence as a sovereign state as the result.

1865-1870. War against Paraguay in which Argentina was allied with Brazil and Uruguay to overthrow the Dictator Lopez of Paraguay. Lopez had invaded Argentine territory, and the war was ended by Lopez' death, and the defeat of Paraguay.

Argentina's early military policy was first to use the Army as a means of gaining its independence from Spain. After

From:..... Report #3599

March 22, 1936.

M.A. Buenos Aires

ARGENTINA-----MILITARY

Subj: Military Policy.

(a) Historical.

gaining her independence in 1810, the army of her army has been at home, pioneering, stabilizing, and order, and as a means of stabilizing her government. Argentina has not played aggressive role in her relations with other nations, but has used her army to help to establish national unity.

(b) Current Policy.

Argentina has now enjoyed a long period of peace. She has not engaged in any civil war for a long time. She is rapidly growing in wealth and population, her government has become stable, and she has become one of the greatest South American powers. Her military policy now is to keep an army efficient and powerful enough to keep law and order within her borders and also maintain her position as an important nation, and a leading power of South America. As the country grows in power and influence it is probable that her army will grow in size and efficiency as it has in late years. Her army at present is probably the best in South America. She is trying to keep it abreast of the times by teaching her officers, and her troops the most advanced methods as taught by the World War. She has lately established schools for the different arms, and has other schools for the training of officers.

The present conscription system was established in 1900. The country has accepted it and there is no demand to give it up, and it is not likely that the system will be changed.

The nation as a whole is proud of her army and desires it to be kept up to a high point of efficiency, and large enough to prevent acts of aggression from foreign powers, and also to maintain its position as a leading South American power.

It is not probable that there will be any very radical changes in the army or the policy pursued in regard to it for many years.

(c) Influences affecting policy and military system.Geographic.

Argentina is geographically located between the other two most important and powerful South American powers, Brazil and Chile. Her army is organized with the idea that either of these countries, or both allied against her, would be her most probable enemies. She has located her army with the idea of effecting a rapid mobilization on either frontier, and this can probably be done quicker than in the case of the other two nations due to her system of railroads which is better than that of any other South American nation. All Argentina's army is located in central and Northern Argentina where the bulk of the population lives, and where the probable theatre of operations in case of war would be.

From:

Report #3588

March 23, 1938.

M.A. Buenos Aires

SECRET
 Subject: Military Policy.

(a) Influence of Geographic Location on Military Policy.

Geographic.

In invading Brazil and Uruguay, the cities of Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fé, Paraná and Corrientes would be used as bases, and the natural line of invasion to Brazil would be across Entre Ríos and Corrientes into Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Argentina would have three large rivers, the Plata, Uruguay and Paraná which would act as important strategic barriers against invasions from Brazil and Uruguay. They would also act as obstacles to Argentina in invading these countries. Much of the country between the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers is marsh land, or cut up with many small rivers which would render it difficult for an army to cross this area.

The Upper Paraná and Paraguay Rivers would offer additional routes for the invasion of Brazil or Paraguay.

In invading Uruguay alone, troops would probably be transported across the Plata River from Buenos Aires and La Plata to Montevideo and Colonia.

In invading Chile, the natural lines of invasion would be over the passes of the Andes at Mendoza and Neuquén. They are more direct from the city and Province of Buenos Aires where the bulk of the forces would be mobilized, and these passes are easier for an army to cross. The passes to the north of Mendoza are more difficult on account of their height, the nature of the climate, the lack of water and roads, and the large amount of arid land on both sides of the Andes. To the south there would be little likelihood of any of the passes being used on account of the difficult country on both sides of the mountains, and the indirect routes for armies to follow.

The Andes chain, which is the frontier between Argentina and Chile, presents a very difficult strategic barrier for either Argentina or Chile to invade each other.

Economic

Argentina is not a great industrial nation neither does she possess sufficient iron and coal to develop very much along that line. Her wealth lies in agriculture. Economically she lacks most of the essentials with the exception of food to make her self-supporting in time of war. The bulk of war materials would necessarily have to be shipped to her from outside sources. Her most important industries are in the city of Buenos Aires which is also the center of business activity in the country. Over three fourths of her population is in the capital, and the provinces of Buenos Aires, Córdoba and Santa Fé, and the bulk of her army would be mobilized from this area which is well-connected up by railroads.

In case of war she would be dependent on her supply of munitions from foreign countries, and in order to insure this supply not being cut off, she has developed an efficient navy

From: Report #3599

March 28, 1926.

M.A. Buenos Aires

ARGENTINA-----MILITARY

Subject: Military Policy.

(c) Influence of Existing Conditions on Military Policy.Economic

at least equal to that of any other South American power.

The Provinces of Buenos Aires and the Paises Confinados which contain about one half of the population of the country are well supplied with railway lines. The capital, the capital to the north, north-east, and south-east. The complete division of the country is visible, and the capital which can be quickly sent to any point on the frontier.

The strategic railways to the Brazilian and Paraguayan frontiers are the Entre Rios and the Buenos Aires to Concordia connecting with the Argentine Northern Railway from Concordia to Posadas. These railways also run along the Uruguay frontier, and are on the western side of the Uruguay river. There is also the Central Argentine railway to Rosario connecting with the Santa Fe railway running to Rosario. These railways are on the western side of the Paraná river.

In case Uruguay joins Brazil in a war against Argentina, Argentina would pass troops across Uruguay.

The railway leading to the Bolivian frontier and into Bolivia is the Central Northern Argentine State Railway. There would be considerable difficulty in Argentina's invading Bolivia due to the great altitude and cold past the frontier. Telegraph lines run along this line.

In invading Chile, Argentina would use the passes over the Andes. The most probable ones would be in Mendoza and Neuquen. The Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway passes over the Andes at Mendoza, and thence on to Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile. This would probably be the route most used.

There are two lines leading toward the Territory of Neuquen in which there are many passes over the mountains, one branch of the Argentine Great Southern extends to Kilometer 554 about 100 kilometers from Bariloche and another reaches the city of Neuquen. Neither of these routes reach the passes of the Andes, but it is expected to complete the branch to Bariloche. Bariloche and Neuquen are in telegraphic communication with Buenos Aires.

In general the railway net radiates from the most populous area, the city and Province of Buenos Aires to other parts of the country so that troops can be dispatched to almost any point on her frontier where there could be the possibility of an invasion or where she would want to send an invading army into an adjoining country.

Political.

Argentina aspires to be the leading power in South America and in all continental affairs desires to have the leading voice, although this same aspiration is probably shared by Brazil. In order to realize her aspirations, her army must be kept efficient, and its size will probably grow with its

From:.....Report #3599

March 22, 1936.

M.A. Buenos Aires

ARGENTINA---- - Military

Subj ct: Military Policy.

(c) Influence of External Policy on Military Policy.

increase in population. Although the army is not as large as Brazil's, it is probably more modern and efficient.

Argentina's government is stable, and there is little likelihood of any serious internal disturbance. The army is not mixed up in politics, and the political parties are especially to the army, and no party is especially favored by the army.

Argentina is bordered by Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile and Brazil. The first three of these are very poor and insignificant compared to Argentina, and in case of war with any of these countries, Argentina could have no trouble in defeating them. In the case of Chile, Argentina has a larger army and it is fully as efficient, and also has greater resources in population and wealth to draw upon, and should be the stronger nation of the two. Brazil, however, has three times the population that Argentina possesses, but has serious internal trouble. The loyalty of her army could not be depended upon as in Argentina. An army probably could not be mobilized as quickly as in Argentina due to her poorer communications, and in case of war should be fully as powerful a factor as Brazil.

The relations of Argentina with foreign nations are excellent, and there are no serious international disputes with other nations.

From: *R. W. D. ...* Report #3599
A.A. Buenos Aires

March 22, 1936.

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy.

(a) Historical. RESOLVED 1928 FEB 1 1928

The historical policy of the Argentine Army has been first to secure the independence of Argentina and neighboring South American countries and then to form and maintain a National Government. Nowhere does history reveal any policy of aggression on the part of the Argentine Army.

The first mentioned troops in Argentine history were a so called militia which could not resist the British army 1800 strong in 1806. However by the next year 9000 men, composed of practically all available males of a population of 70,000, directed by Liniers defeated the British and drove them from the country. Some of these troops were held together during the next three years under their creole chiefs and were instrumental in causing the Viceroy, Cisneros, to resign in 1810. The first law concerning the Army was the decree of the Junta (Governing body) on May 29th 1810. This body among other things decreed that America was not safe till every Spaniard was driven out of the country. This was the policy of the army and country till the Spaniards lost control of Peru, Chile, Bolivia and Argentina.

The decrees of Manuel Rodriguez, Las Heras and Rivadavia issued from 1822 to 1825 formed an army consisting of volunteers, liberated slaves, criminals and bounty troops. The Army at this time was engaged in assisting Uruguay to throw off the rule of Brazil. These decrees really only applied to the Province of Buenos Aires, but some of the other provinces followed them at least in theory. The decrees mentioned above formed a basis of a good military organization, with an army of the Line, militia, pensions, etc. This army changed as different rulers came into power, it was neglected and therefore did not last long.

There was no national Army during the rule of the next thirty different leaders and then several Provinces had military leaders of their own who fought more or less continuously against each other. The famous tyrant Rosas of the Province of Buenos Aires developed a very good army for maintaining himself in power and it had no other policy.

The Confederation of 1852-1861 issued decrees for an Army of volunteers, "Contract troops" and ex-convicts as an Army of the Line; and a National Guard of all other males from 17 to 40 years of age as a reserve.

In 1865 when the Paraguayan leader Lopez crossed Argentine Territory to invade Brazil after having been denied permission, Argentine declared War, and with Uruguay and Brazil destroyed 5/6 of the male population of Paraguay.

During the Presidency of Sarmiento, a policy for increasing education and training of the Army was initiated.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3852. January 2nd 1928

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy

(a) Historical (Cont'd)

Army officers were sent to France to study and in 1870 the military college was founded. In 1888 the composition of the Army was changed by "Cabinet Agreement" and consisted of an Army of the line, of Volunteers for 2 years, Contract troops for four years, and those sentenced to serve in the Army for criminal offences. The reserve of the Active Army was the National Guard (ages 17- to 35) and the Territorial Guard (ages 36 to 45 years). The first obligatory service in Argentina was Law No. 3315 of October 23, 1891, when the class of 20 years was called for 60 days training. The next change was in 1901 which was amended in 1905 and again in 1906 to that now in force. During this period the policy of the Army was to maintain internal order and defend itself against foreign aggression. There were several conflicts, in the interior and one threatened war with Chile but the National Government has not been seriously in danger for many years.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3852. January 2nd, 1928

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy.

(b) Current Policy.

The current military policy of Argentina is clearly to have an efficient well equipped Army to insure internal peace and order and to forestall any aggressive policy on the part of other South American countries. Repeatedly Argentina has announced that she believes in arbitration for settlement of international questions and she will resort to force only in case of own preservation. At the Pan American conference in Chile in 1923, Argentina honestly worked for limitation of arms. When that project failed and Brazil began to purchase munitions, Argentina immediately secured from Congress an appropriation of \$100,000,000 oro for re arming and equipping her Army. This project is now under way.

About the same time a project for reorganizing her Army was submitted to Congress, but to date it has not been considered.

Argentina has accepted the political situation in South America as one of armed peace and her efforts are being exerted to perfect her military and industrial activities to that end.

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy.

(c) Influences Affecting Policy and Military System.

Argentina has, joining her frontiers, five nations two of which are the most powerful in South America; Chile and Brazil. With Uruguay, Brazil and Paraguay, Argentina has an open frontier consisting of plains and rivers of easy passage, while with Chile there is a chain of high mountains along the entire 3000 miles of frontier. This chain of mountains has passes at certain points but all easily defended.

Brazil has no other probable enemies as all the countries near her territory are small and isolated. Chile has to consider in addition to Argentina, Peru and Bolivia. These last two alone hardly have the necessary strength to attack Chile. Hence Argentina has to consider two strong probable enemies on two different fronts while they have to consider only one, Argentina. While Argentina has a long coast line, its naval defense needed is not in proportion. In fact it is limited to defending the Rio de la Plata, La Plata, Bahia Blanca and Comodoro Rivadavia. Of these, Bahia Blanca only has coast defenses and these are very old and of doubtful value.

In a war against Brazil, Uruguay occupies a most important geographical position. With Uruguay as an Air base for an enemy, the vital regions of Argentina could easily be penetrated. Against Chile the enemy Air force would have the advantage of prevailing winds but the disadvantage that after crossing the frontier it is still considerable distance to the vital centers of Argentina.

Economic: Argentina's industrial resources are very limited. Coal and iron deposits have never been found in an extensive quantity. Small industries producing wearing apparel and shoes are located in Buenos Aires, however munitions are the strategic items and for all of which Argentina is dependant on foreign sources.

The center of production and of business activity is the Federal Capital, The Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe and Cordoba.

The life of the nation depends on foreign trade. Argentina's foodstuff must be traded in the world market for all kinds of necessities, luxuries for her people and munitions for her army.

The railroads and signal communications of Argentina have been built absolutely from an economic development viewpoint. The roads and communications have followed the population who in turn have prospered and increased in those regions which have the best agricultural lands.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3852. January 2nd, 1928

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy.

(c) Influences Affecting Policy and Military System. (Cont'd)

The main railroads in the country are divided into three different gauges and the lines are not laid out in accordance with any strategic ideas whatsoever. Certain projects exist to correct conditions especially to the north towards the Brazilian frontier and it is also intended to completely parallel the Andes with a state line. It will be many years before anything adequate will be accomplished.

Political: Argentina has no ambition for political dominion in South America. She attempts no influence nor interference in political affairs of other countries. Chances of internal dissensions are small. The people accept the decisions and actions of the Federal Government generally without much demonstration or protest. For example between 1916 and 1922 the President intervened in, and took over the Government of different Provinces eighteen times. Every Province of the Republic except one and one Province came three times under Federal Control. The last civil disturbance worthy of mention was 30 years ago which movement was to oust a very inefficient President.

Since Argentina has become a first class power the Army has not played any very prominent part in politics. Argentina has outstripped its possible enemies on the West, while Chile has been going through a series of political military upheaval, Argentina has been going ahead developing her resources and increasing her foreign trade. Brazil on the other hand has special advantages. She has many national resources including some which would aid her in war, a much larger population and is nearer the world markets for necessities. On the other hand Argentina has a more homogeneous and intelligent population, free from internal dissension and greater wealth as compared by Foreign trade.

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy.

(d) Militarized Societies.

There is only one society in Argentina which has any influence on the national defense policies and military system. That society is:

"La Liga Patriótica Argentina"

This society was formed in 1919 when certain foreign elements influenced by professional agitators and seemingly aided by superior authority (Irigoyen regime) created considerable public disorder: causing strikes, boycotts, interrupting public services, setting fire to whole camps, plundering and murdering in lonely districts, attacking police, insulting the army, etc. To offset this movement an association was started in the Superior Escuela de Guerra where the present President of the Liga was a civilian instructor. This association was called "Liga Patriótica".

Soon all active army officers were prohibited from having anything to do with the Liga, however Argentine civilians took it up and today there are "Brigades" formed in 1400 different cities and localities.

Through the activities of this association conditions referred to above were quickly eradicated though some time and use of extreme measures were necessary.

The Liga Patriótica has dedicated itself to furthering the progress of Argentina. It is very active in propaganda work on all matters of education, public works, road building and especially it is active in matters of defense of the Nation and of creating public opinion favorable to the Army and Navy.

In a recent disturbance in the University when some students insulted Superior officers of the Army because the students objected to the delivering of a lecture on War by an Army officer, the Liga Patriótica immediately started propaganda against the students. When 4,500 reserves were called for training this year, there was a move made to prevent the soldiers from reporting, the league immediately started propaganda which annulled the first and the mobilization was considered a great success as 93% of those called reported.

The Liga Patriótica prides itself that it is composed of men and women both Argentine and foreign of all political parties and religious sects. That politics do not interest them and they take no part in electoral controversies. It is rumored that members of the Liga Patriótica have taken a pledge that Irigoyen will never serve as President. Friends of the Military Attaché in the league deny that the "Liga"

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3852. January 2, 1928

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy.

(d) Militarized Societies. (Cont'd)

has taken any such action. By the very nature and necessity for its organization in 1919 however makes this association anti-Irigoyen.

There are 1400 branches known as "Brigades". An Enthusiastic member gives an estimate of an average, 200 members each. 100 each is considered a closer approximation or about a million and a half men and women.

Sources:

Military History of Argentina
Files of Office
Daily Papers.

C. B. [Signature]
From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3852 January 2, 1928

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy

(d) Militarized Societies.

There exist in Argentina several military societies. Those, organized and equipped as military units, are in the minority. However, among them are found some of the very best and most representative citizens. Some of the others, although called "military societies", exist purely for political purposes. Their members do not possess uniforms or arms, and are mostly ex-conscripts and retired or reserve officers.

The Legion Civica Argentina is the most important among these secret societies and has more members than the others. At the time of the revolution of September 6, 1930, it had more than forty thousand members, who reported at the various barracks and garrisons on Saturdays and Sundays for military instruction, under the leadership of officers and noncommissioned officers of the regular army. Since this practice has been officially disapproved, its membership has fallen to about ten thousand in all the republic. It now has a full 2000 members in the Federal Capital, organized as an infantry regiment (peace strength), equipped with uniforms at their own expense. However, the arms, including machine guns and ammunition are furnished by the Government.

This organization was officially authorized by executive decree, shortly after General Uriburu assumed the presidential role. Its object at that time was to sustain in power the government of General Uriburu in case other political parties should attempt to overthrow that Government.

The main object of this society today is to maintain the status quo and to prevent the Radicals from ascendancy to power.

The Legion Colegio Militar, organized of graduates of the Military College, San Martin, who are now in civil life either retired or resigned, was formed about the same time as the Legion Civica Argentina. It has about five hundred men, organized as a battalion of infantry of three companies with a machine gun company.

It possesses uniforms purchased by the individual members, but arms, including machine guns and ammunition are furnished by the Government. Its object when formed was to assist General Uriburu to assume the presidency as well as to maintain his government in power, and at the same time to combat the propaganda of anarchists and communists, by breaking up meetings and gatherings.

These two organizations contain many Anglo-Argentine young men of the best families in this country.

From M.A. Argentina Report No. 4714 July 14, 1933

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy

(d) Militarized Societies.

This battalion has club rooms where its arms and equipment are stored, similar to a national guard armory. This organization has certain fixed days per month to carry out its drills. Its members are found at the various government target ranges every Sunday morning, practising with the armaments with which it is equipped. The Attaché has been on several occasions at the Tiro Federal in Palermo with one of the Company Commanders and has met its Colonel.

The Legion de Mayo existed before the Revolution of September 6th, and had at that time a great number of members. Its organization was semi-military, more or less, but there were no uniforms, arms or munitions. It was organized in brigades with designated acting officers and section leaders. It was this association, which fought against the Government of Hipolito Irigoyen. The organization was responsible for the destruction of the ex-president's house, and the throwing of his furniture into the street on the day of the revolution.

After the Revolution, this organization was dissolved, except for a few members - some two or three hundred - the majority of whom incorporated themselves into the Legion Civica Argentina.

The Liga Republicana has an origin and a history more or less like the Legion de Mayo. However, it has five or six hundred members with club rooms where from time to time they hold their meetings.

This organization is more patriotic than political in nature.

The C.P.A.C.C. (Comision Popular Argentina Contra el Comunismo), as the name implies, was formed to fight against communism. Its membership is about fifteen hundred, semi-military in nature, but possessing no uniforms, arms or ammunition. The members of this organization are high type professional men, and are not in a position to pursue the course of breaking up meetings or to enter into street fighting, as are the other organizations.

There are several other organizations of minor importance - La Huinca and Las Federaciones Nacionalistas de Estudiantes. These, although great in number, are not organized, and are made up of the middle class as a rule. They are very enthusiastic, but not much faith is put in their allegiance to any fixed cause.

From M.A.Argentina

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy

(d) Militarized Societies.

All these organizations above enumerated are members of the A.N.A. (Accion Nacionalista Argentina) which directs the national propaganda. This organization was organized in May, 1933. However, its value remains to be seen.

Fredrick D. Sharp
From M.A. Argentina
Capt G.S.M.A.

Report No. 4714

July 14, 1933.

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy.

(c) Influences Affecting Policy and Military Action

Argentina's traditional enemies are Brazil and Chile. The domination of South American politics by one or the other has been the main theme of contention. An especially serious concern of Brazil and Argentina, is the jealousy of the exercise of control or the establishment of a sphere of influence in the buffer state - Paraguay. As concerns Chile and Argentina is the never to be eradicated thought that Argentina has stolen its (Chile's) national territories east of the Andes, and the ever increasing encroachment of the Chileans upon the Patagonian (Argentine) plains.

In case of war between Brazil and Argentina, Paraguay is the natural route of approach, and may be classically called the Belgium of South America.

The Paraguay, Parana and Uruguay Rivers reaching well up into Brazil would assure a parallel uninterrupted line of communication. The Argentine has planned for this contingency when she constructed parallel to the Pilcomayo River her state railroad line between Formosa and Embarcación, and her other strategic lines in the Provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios.

The Province of Misiones would not be defended in case of war.

As to a war between Chile and the Argentine, it might be said that this is thought to be impossible considering the present state of training of both nations. Anyone who has ever been in the Andes knows the impossibility of operations through such country, due to the very high altitudes and the barrenness and vastness of this range.

From an economic point of view, it may be said that the heart of Argentina is Buenos Aires. A few other centers such as Santa Fé, Parana and Rosario are important and should these be lost to an invader from the north, with his consequent occupation of the northern provinces, and a blockade of the estuary by an invading fleet, the Argentine would be placed in a dangerous position.

However, with her spiderweb network of railroad communication throughout the Province of Buenos Aires connecting her with the wheat, corn, cattle and oil producing sections, she could hold out for some time, of course providing she could be supplied from abroad through Bahia Blanca, under protection of her fleet.

A landing on her southern coast would not be an easy matter due to lack of facilities, communications, water, supplies, landing places and because of the great distances over which landing forces must be transported.

From M.A.Argentina Report No.4978 September 27, 1964

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy

(c) Influences Affecting Policy and Military System

An invasion by Chile through the southern lake district is thought to be fairly impossible due to lack of food, supplies, forage, water and communications.

Politically, as stated above, Argentina vies with Brazil for the political dominance of South American affairs.

Judging from observation of this people and the history of their continuous internal political strife over a period of years, it is not possible to judge their ability to abstain from internal political strife during a major emergency.

The administration must depend upon the goodwill of the Army to maintain itself in power, as is the case in all South American countries. The present administration leans heavily upon this idea and is supported by the Army.

In potency, Argentina is considered as the first, Brazil second, Paraguay third, and Chile or Bolivia fourth.

Fredrickshop
From M.A. Argentina
Capt G S M R

Report No. 4978 September 27, 1934

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy

(b) Current Policy

With reference to Evaluation, dated Nov. 1, 1934, of Report No. 4977 under this subject, the Argentine Government has no fondness for Bolivia, while she has shown partiality to Paraguay on more than one occasion. It is to Argentina's distinct advantage to have Paraguayan official and popular goodwill, in the eventual case of war between Brazil and herself; She counts upon Paraguayan assistance either active or passive.

Argentina feels that in the case of a general South American conflagration, Bolivia would naturally side with Brazil.

Bolivia is more than piqued at Argentina's lack of neutrality in the present conflict, and has time and again protested; However, without avail.

To offset this, however, in the northern provinces of Salta and Jujuy, Argentina has closed her eyes to the passage of her products, which are finding their way into Bolivian territory, especially fresh and preserved meats, corn, wheat and rice, gasoline and oils as well as automotive equipment.

Argentine frontiermen in Salta and Jujuy are, without doubt, acting as purveyors and contractors to the Bolivian Government, while her armed forces are stationed along the Formosa frontier to prevent such entries as well as to intern belligerents and prevent violation of Argentine territory. In times past, many articles appeared in the press concerning this unfairness and disregard of neutrality, written ostensibly by Bolivian hands, but for the past two months, or since Argentina has permitted free passage of supplies into Bolivia, no more articles have appeared.

As to her Chilean relations, nothing can be added, as Chile has been equally culpable with Argentina in this respect.

Frederick S. Sharp
From M.A. Argentina

Report No. 5063

January 10, 1935.

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Policy

(c) Influences Affecting Policy and Military System

Reference: Evaluation of Nov. 1, 1934, covering Report No. 4978 under this subject.

Upon the assumption that Uruguay will remain neutral, which is her military policy, and to prevent violation of her territory, she would immediately mobilize her armed forces on the threatened frontiers.

The Province of Corrientes makes a logical theatre of exit from Argentine territory into Brazil; with her strategic railroad (Entre Rios) paralleling the Uruguay River from Monte Caseros to Santa Tome, with its lateral lines from Parana, Goya and Corrientes on the River Parana, as well as its direct connection with Paraguay through Posadas-Encarnacion and Buenos Aires, leaving nothing to be desired for utilitarian lines of communication with the interior of the country.

The Province of Misiones forms a natural barrier on the Argentine left flank due to the dense jungle through which it would be almost impossible to operate, and which would in all probability be avoided due to the existence of so much open country on this particular front.

Uruguayan mobilization and defense forms Argentina's natural right flank.

The Province of Corrientes is swampy in its central and southern portion. A broad strip 120 kms. wide along the Uruguay River is high and well drained which would make an excellent theatre of operations or rear area.

The Attache has just completed a trip through this territory from Posadas to Buenos Aires.

The road situation is not good. No metalled roads exist except in the towns. Improved dirt roads are also lacking. However, with high, well-drained ground, which apparently exists on this area, little difficulty would present itself due to such road transportation as would be necessarily used, as most supplies would be hauled by rail direct to this area.

Nothing can be said of the territory of Rio Grande do Sul as to railways or highway construction as the Attache has never traveled in this particular section, but every effort will be made to obtain the desired information.

Referring to the existence of political strife during an armed conflict with Brazil or Chile, it is difficult to predict. However, it is felt that a great deal would depend upon what political party was in power at the time and the loyalty to that particular administration. The Argentine citizen from general observation would not appear to be a stable character.

Friedrich Schop
From M.A. Argentina

Report No. 5064

January 10, 1935.

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JUN 14

MILITARY -----ARGENTINA

Subject: Personnel.

1928 JUN 11 1928

(d) Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

As an aftermath of the near-Cabinet crisis which occurred in the third week of March, 1928, in which the Minister of War or Minister of Finance, or both contemplated resigning from the Cabinet over the question of military expenditures for war materials, Major General José F. Uriburu, the Inspector General of the Army, has resigned his post as Inspector General.

Major General Uriburu is considered the driving force behind the Minister of War, Brig. General Justo in all army matters, and it is thought that he has been using his influence to speed up the purchase of war materials faster than the condition of the Treasury would allow, and his resignation was due to the limitation placed by the Executive on war purchases. General Uriburu is a very strong character in the army, and is considered a man of very high professional attainments. He belongs to a prominent Argentine family, and has served a term in Congress while he was in the Army, but that was a number of years ago.

General Uriburu is a great believer in the German system in Army training, and his sympathies during the world war were distinctly pro-German. He is now awaiting further orders from the Minister of War for a new assignment.

Major General Ricardo Solá, who has been in command of the 4th Division of the Army with headquarters at Córdoba has been named as successor to General Uriburu for the post of Inspector General of the Army. General Solá is a man who has never mixed in politics like General Uriburu, and has been intrusted with important government positions as Provincial Interventor of Salta. General Solá states that he will continue the work of his predecessor in reequipping the army as fast as conditions permit.

Brigadier General Francisco Medina, who has been in command of the 3rd Division with headquarters at Paraná has been transferred to Córdoba to take command of the 4th Division left vacant by General Solá. May 4, 1928.

Brigadier General Alfredo Córdoba, who has been without a command for some time, has been appointed Commander of the 3rd Division with headquarters at Paraná. (May 4, 1928.)-

From: *W. A. Buchanan*
.....
M.A. Buenos Aires

Report #3617

May 10, 1928.

G-2 Report

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Personnel.

JUN 11 1926

(d) Who's Who in commissioned personnel.

The following is a list of officers holding important positions in the Argentine Army:

Minister of War.....Brig.General Agustín P. Justo

1st Division of the Army. Appointed

Commander: Brigadier General Gil Juarez Sept. 14/35
Chief of Staff: Colonel Camilo Idoarte
Chief of Infantry: Colonel Felix Toledo
Chief of Artillery: Lt. Colonel Juan Beverina

2nd Division of the Army.

Commander: Brig.General Aníbal Vernengo Jan. 9/26
Chief of Staff: Colonel Eduardo Fernandez Valdez
Chief of Infantry: Colonel José Morales Bustamante
Chief of Artillery: Colonel Luis E. Villanueva

3rd Division of the Army.

Commander: Brig.General Alfredo Cordoba May 4/26
Chief of Staff: Colonel Arturo Poisson
Chief of Infantry: Colonel Samuel Villafañe
Chief of Artillery: Colonel Enrique Juaregui

4th Division of the Army.

Commander: Brig.General Francisco Medina May 4/26
Chief of Staff: Colonel Agustín Perez
Chief of Infantry: Colonel José L. Etchichury
Chief of Artillery: Colonel Miguel A. Sisterna

5th Division of the Army:

Commander: Brig. General Juan E. Vacarezza Feb. 1/25
Chief of Staff: Colonel Carlos Casanova
Chief of Infantry: Colonel Juan A. Vidal
Chief of Artillery: Colonel Ernesto A. Day

2nd Cavalry Brigade. (Vacant)

3rd Cavalry Brigade. Colonel Nicolás C. Accame

4th Cavalry Brigade. Colonel José P. Páez

Department Heads.

Inspector General of the Army: Major General Ricardo Solá.
Chief of the General Staff of the Army:
Colonel Francisco M. Vélez
Director General of the Military Geographical Institute:
Major General Ladislao M. Fernandez.

From:..... Report # 3622

May 12, 1926.

Subj ct: Personnel.

Director General of Arsenal: Major General Nicolás A. de Vedia
 Director General of Arsenal of War: Brig. Gen. Nicolás F. Asculia
 Director General of Administration: Brig. General José P. Rodríguez
 Director General of Engineers: Colonel Vicente Bolívar
 Director General of Sanitation: Brig. Gen. ("Asta.") Dr. Julio R. Arino
 Director of Accounts: General Asdrúbal F. Fariñas
 Director General of Finance and Administration: Brig. General José F. Rodríguez
 Advocate General for the Army and Navy: Brig. General ("Asta.") Cipriano José Domínguez
 President of the Supreme Council of the Army and Navy: Lieut. General Rafael M. Aguirre
 President of the War Council for Officers: Brig. General Elías C. Álvarez
 President of the War Council for Troops: Colonel Enrique Podestá.
 Chief of the Secretary's Office of the Ministry of War: Colonel Manuel J. Costa

Superior School of War: Colonel Guillermo Valotta
Military College: Colonel Luis Jorge Garcia
N.C.O.'s School: Lieut. Colonel Julio C. Costa
Infantry School: Lieut. Colonel Bautista Molina
Cavalry School: Lieut. Colonel Andres Sabalain
Artillery School: Lieut. Colonel Ovidio Richeri
Military Aviation School: Major Jorge J. Manni
Communications School: Lieut. Colonel Pedro J. Rosco
Gymnastics and Fencing School: Major ("Asim.") D. Horario Levene

Troops and Communications Service: Colonel Alejandro Oblgado
Aeronautical Service of the Army: Lt. Colonel Luis A. Cassinelli

May 12, 1922.

JUN 14

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MIL. INTE. DIV.

G-2 Report

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Personnel

JUN 11 1936

(a) Who's Who in Commissioned Personnel.

The following biography is from "Argentines of Today". 1920

Major Angel María Zuloaga, Argentine Military Attaché to the United States is the son of Santiago Zuloaga and Primitiva Argumedo, was born on the 21st of May, 1887, in the city of Mendoza. There he attended the Colegio Nacional, but left it in 1904 in order to enter the Buenos Aires Military School where he graduated in 1907 with the rank of Ensign.

In 1908 he entered the so-called Escuela de Tiro, the academy for small-arms practice; in 1911 he passed on to the Cavalry School and remained there until 1914 when, fired by the exploits of the "flying men" he entered the Military School for Aviators and in due time received his certificate as "aviator". The wonderful deeds of the Allied "aces" in the European War filled him with emulation, but his duties as an Argentine soldier kept him bound to his country until the year 1919 when he was authorized to go to France to attend the aviation school at Avord. A year later he returned to Buenos Aires and entered the Upper School of War where he is studying at present.

His promotions have been as follows: Ensign of the Artillery Corps; Second-Lieutenant; First-Lieutenant and Captain.

Most of the posts he has held have been in the field of aviation, for it is as a pilot of the air that he has won reputation; in 1915 he was appointed Instructor in Aviation; in 1916 he was sent as Argentine Delegate to the Panamerican Aviation Congress held in Santiago de Chile, and in the same year received his appointment as military attaché to the Argentine Legation in Paris.

His love for mechanic flight finds its explanation in his fondness for all kinds of sport; he won the broad-jump Championship Cup and the second prize for the high jump offered by the Cavalry Academy; he holds the world's records for duration, distance and height in balloon flight, besides having the honor of being---with Señor Bradley---the first man to cross the Andes in a balloon.

Captain Zuloaga has been the recipient of many decorations, among which are the Medal of Merit of the First Class of Chile, the Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, a gold medal bestowed by the Argentine Congress, and the Medal of San Martin granted by the Argentine Government.

Note by Military Attaché: Major Zuloaga was Director of the Military Aviation School at El Palomar prior to his appointment as Military Attaché to the United States.

From: R. D. ... Report # 3623
M.A. Buenos Aires

May 12, 1936.

G-2 Report

6200

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Personnel.

prejudice of others. He is a man of strong but pleasing personality, and is popular in the Army. To a certain extent he exerted a great influence on the Minister of War, and when a near-Cabinet crisis caused the cutting down of purchases of war materials from abroad he resigned his post as Inspector General and is now waiting further orders. He has served a term in Congress. General Uriburu is 59 years of age, and is considered one of the most efficient officers in the Army. General Uriburu has served in the Infantry and Cavalry.

From: *Russell*
M.A. Buenos Aires

Report #3635

May 12, 1926.

G-2 Report

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
GENERAL STAFF
4-1 1926 2001 153 JUN 14
2200 4

MILITARY -----ARGENTINA

Subject: Personnel.

JUN 11 1926

(d) Who's Who in commissioned personnel.

(a) Brigadier General Agustín P. Justo, Minister of War.

General Justo is probably more intimate with President Alvear than any other member of his Cabinet. He appears many times on social and official occasions as the only member of the Cabinet with the President, and he appears to be an intimate personal friend, and is considered a very efficient member of the Cabinet.

Since his graduation from the Military College, he has been an artillery officer during his career in the army, and prior to his appointment as Minister of War he was a Colonel of Artillery, and Director of the Military College, and has held other important positions.

He has been brought up in the German system of training, and has always been a firm believer in the German Army system, but now he is inclined to be more open-minded in his choice of methods of training, and also in his purchases of military armament from foreign countries.

He has a degree in civil engineering from the local university. He is considered a very talented officer. He is 50 years of age.

Major General Ricardo Solá, Inspector General of the Army.

General Solá was born in 1868 and graduated from the Military College second in his class in 1890 when he entered the Artillery. In 1892 he left for Europe for two years for the purpose of purchasing engineering equipment for the Army.

He has served on the General Staff, on an Ordnance Board and has graduated from the Superior School of War. He has served as Argentine Military Attaché to Brazil for two years, and afterwards was Director of the Artillery School. He was promoted Brigadier General in 1918, and served on the Supreme Council of War and Marine.

General Solá is author of an Engineering Manual, and also a Machine Gun Manual. He took part in the pacification campaigns of 1890, 1893 and 1905 and has been decorated with the Order of the Red Eagle of Germany, and the Order of Military Merit of Chile.

Prior to his appointment as Inspector General he had been in command of the 4th Division with headquarters in Cordoba, since October 16, 1922. He has held the position as Provincial Interventor in Salta after the government of the Province had been mismanaged. His present policy is to continue the purchase of war materials from abroad as fast as conditions will permit. He is 59 years of age, and is considered one of the most able officers in the Army.

Major General José F. Uriburu.

General Uriburu resigned from the position of Inspector General of the Army in April 1926. General Uriburu had been brought up in the German School of training, and he has always been a great believer in the German system almost to the

From:..... Report #3625
M.A. Buenos Aires

May 12, 1926.

G-2 Report

6800

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Personnel.

prejudice of others. He is a man of strong but pleasing personality, and is popular in the Army. To a certain extent he exerted a great influence on the Minister of War, and when a near-Cabinet crisis caused the cutting down of purchases of war materials from abroad he resigned his post as Inspector General and is now waiting further orders. He has served a term in Congress. General Uriburu is 58 years of age, and is considered one of the most efficient officers in the Army. General Uriburu has served in the Infantry and Cavalry.

From: *Russell...*
M.A. Buenos Aires

Report #3685

May 12, 1926.

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1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

General of Division Adriano Figueroa. General Figueroa was born on December 6, 1868. He entered the Artillery School in 1888. He was promoted to colonel in 1900; to Brigadier General in 1917 and General of Division in 1933.

He was appointed Military Attache to the Chilean Legation in April 1900. In 1925 he was appointed Commissioner to intervene in the Province of San Juan, a position he still holds. He has now 43 years' service to his credit.

Among the responsible posts held by General Sosa are the following: Director of the School of Fire, Provisional Director of the Military College, Chief of the 3rd and 5th Brigade of Artillery. As a General he has President of the Mixed War Council for Officers; Commander of the 4th Division of the Army and Inspector General of the Army which post he now holds. He has been attached to the Argentine Legation in Brazil, and commissioned for the study and trial of "Madsen" machine guns rifles, and has also been a member of the International Scientific Congress. To date he has had 45 years of service.

General de Vedia was born in the city of Madrid, Spain, in 1834. He entered the Military College in 1851, and graduated as a Lieutenant (Artillery) in 1857.

(1) General Enrique Rodríguez was born in the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, on July 10, 1864. He entered the Military College in 1884 and graduated in 1888. He took his degree as a military engineer in 1897. His promotion to Colonel dates back to 1918. He became a brigadier general in 1919 and a General of Division in 1923. General Rodríguez has served on the General Staff of the First Division of the Army, and he has also been Chief of the Engineers' Battalion of the III Division of the Army, and Chief of the 3rd Division of the General Staff. He was appointed Director General of the Military Geographical Institute some time ago, and still holds that post. To date he has 44 years of service to his country.

General Enrique Rodríguez

General Rodríguez was born in 1864, entered the Military College in 1884, graduated in 1888. His promotion to Colonel took place in 1918, and his rank of General of Division in 1923.

General Rodríguez in his military career has been assigned to the Ministry of War; Military Attaché in France and Belgium; Chief of the Engineers' Battalion; Secretary to the Quartermaster's Office; Chief of the Secretary's Office of the Ministry of War; Commander of Engineers of the 1st Division of the Army, and a member of the Permanent War Council for Officers of the Army and Navy. He is, at present, Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Army Division and a member of the Supreme Council of War and Marine. General Rodríguez has done a large amount of reconnaissance work, and sat on many committees. He has been an instructor in topography and drawing. He was appointed President of the Committee for the International Exhibition held in California in 1915, and has translated various technical works from French. He was decorated with the French Legion of Honor in 1907. His services in the Army now cover 48 years.

General of Division Emilio Fernández

General Fernández was born in Goya, in the Province of Corrientes in 1870. He entered the Military College in 1884 and graduated in 1888. He took his degree as a military engineer in 1897. His promotion to Colonel dates back to 1918. He became a brigadier general in 1919 and a General of Division in 1923. General Fernández has served on the General Staff of the First Division of the Army, and he has also been Chief of the Engineers' Battalion of the III Division of the Army, and Chief of the 3rd Division of the General Staff. He was appointed Director General of the Military Geographical Institute some time ago, and still holds that post. To date he has 44 years of service to his country.

Brigadier General José E. Rodríguez

General Rodríguez was born in Corrientes in 1869. He joined the 3rd Infantry Regiment as a distinguished soldier (private) in 1885 and was promoted to a Sub-lieutenant in 1889. His promotion

From.....

Report # 3450

Sept. 10, 1938

G-2 Report

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MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Personal.

Brigadier General José M. Rodríguez (Cont'd)

His promotion to Colonel took place in 1913 and to Brigadier General in 1920. General Rodríguez has been Chief of the Secretariat Office of the Ministry of War, and Commander of Regiments 4 and 19 of Infantry, Assistant Inspector of Infantry, Secretary of the Quartermaster's Office, Chief of the Infantry Brigade of the 2nd Region; Chief of the 2nd Division of the General Direction of Personnel. At present he is Director General of Firing and Gymnastics. He was Chief of the Argentine Delegation to Bolivia in 1920. Altogether his service covers a period of 47 years.

Brigadier General José E. Belloni

General Belloni was born in Corrientes in 1872, and entered the Military College in 1885 graduating in 1891. He was promoted to Colonel in 1913 and Brigadier General in 1923. He has served as Inspector of Armaments in the War Arsenal; Chief Supply Officer for the First Military Region, and Chief of Staff of the Division of Instruction at Campo de Mayo. General Belloni has also been Chief of the Regulations Section of the General Staff, Chief of Regiment 5 of Artillery and Chief of the General Staff of the 5th Military Region, Chief of the 1st Artillery Brigade, Chief of the General Staff of the First Military Region and Director of the School of Fire. He has also been Commander of the 5th and 1st Divisions of the Army and a Member of the Supreme Council of War and Marine. In September 1925 he was appointed President of the Armaments Commission in Europe and this assignment he holds at present. He has been in the service 43 years.

Brigadier General José L. Magliione

General Magliione was born in the city of Paraná in 1872. He entered the Military College in 1887 and graduated in 1890. He was promoted to Colonel in 1913 and Brigadier General in 1923.

General Magliione has held the post of Aide-de-Camp to the Minister of War, Sub-Director of the Firing School, Director of the Noncommissioned Officers' School, Member of the Purchasing Committee for Armaments in Europe and Chief of Regiment 1 of Artillery. He has also been Chief of the Third Brigade of Artillery, Director of the School of Fire and of the First Division of the General Direction of Personnel. He has also been Director General of War Arsenal and President of the Armaments Purchasing Committee in Europe. In December, 1925 he was assigned to the Ministry of War ("Adscripto") and has not received any special appointment to date.

In addition to the above mentioned activities General Belloni has been Professor of Artillery and ballistics at the Military College, Professor of Artillery in the Firing School and a Member of the Advisory Committee for the Renewal of War Materials. His total services to date are 44 years.

Brigadier General Severo Toranzo

General Toranzo was born in 1874, entered the Military

From:..... Report #3690
M.A. Argentina

September 10/26.

ORIGINAL FILE

U.S. Army

12/1/33

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Brigadier General Juan Manuel Justo

General Justo entered the Military College in 1887 and graduated in 1893. He obtained his degree as a Military Engineer in 1894. His promotions to Colonel and Brigadier General were achieved in 1910 and 1923 respectively.

General Justo has been second in command of the Battalion of Railroads, Sub-Director and Director of the School of Fire, Sub-Director and Director of the Military College during eight years. He has also been Commander of the 4th Brigade of Artillery and Commander of the 4th Military Region. General Justo has also been Technical Assistant to the 2nd Sub-Commission of Military Topographical Studies in the Congress of the Andes; Professor on War Plans at the Officers' Application School; Professor of Mathematics at the Military College and Professor also of Telemetry and Optical Telegraphy at the Firing School.

Brigadier General Alberto P. Justo

General Justo entered the Military College in 1887 and graduated in 1893. He obtained his degree as a Military Engineer in 1894.

His promotions to Colonel and Brigadier General were achieved in 1910 and 1923 respectively.

He has been second in command of the Battalion of Railroads, Sub-Director and Director of the School of Fire, Sub-Director and Director of the Military College during eight years. He has also been Commander of the 4th Brigade of Artillery and Commander of the 4th Military Region. General Justo has also been Technical Assistant to the 2nd Sub-Commission of Military Topographical Studies in the Congress of the Andes; Professor on War Plans at the Officers' Application School; Professor of Mathematics at the Military College and Professor also of Telemetry and Optical Telegraphy at the Firing School.

In the year 1910 he was commissioned to study and experiment with German telemeters and the Anderson rifle machine gun. In 1910 he was a member of the Military Delegation sent to Chile to represent the Argentine Army at the celebration of the Centenary.

In 1923 he was appointed Minister of War which portfolio he still holds. He has also been temporary Minister of Agriculture and Public Works on various occasions. In 1924 he was appointed Special Ambassador to Peru on the occasion of the First Centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho. His total services to date cover a period of 40 years.

Brigadier General Francisco Medina

General Medina was born in 1870 and entered the Corporals and Sergeants' School in 1886. He was promoted to Sub-Lieut. in 1890.

He was promoted to Colonel in 1913 and Brigadier General in 1923. He has been second in command of the 5th Regiment of Infantry of the Line, Secretary of the C.M.'s Office and of the Central Administration Department.

From:.....
A.A. Argentina

Report #3650

Sept. 19, 1933.

General Alvarado was born in Buenos Aires in 1874, he entered the Military College in 1891 and graduated in 1899. He was promoted to Colonel in 1913 and Brigadier General in 1923. General Alvarado has been Sectional Chief of the 3rd and 4th Regions, second in command of the 2nd Infantry Regiment, Assistant Infantry Inspector and Chief of Regiment 6 of Infantry of the Line. He has also been Commander of the X and III Brigades of Infantry, Chief of the Historical Division of the General Staff of the Army. At present he is President of the War Council for officers. Besides the foregoing he has been on various Commissions. His total services in the Army are 42 years.

Brigadier General Juan P. Alvarado.

General Alvarado was born in Buenos Aires in 1874, he entered the Military College in 1891 and graduated in 1899. He was promoted to Colonel in 1913 and Brigadier General in 1923.

General Alvarado has been Sectional Chief of the 3rd and 4th Regions, second in command of the 2nd Infantry Regiment, Assistant Infantry Inspector and Chief of Regiment 6 of Infantry of the Line. He has also been Commander of the X and III Brigades of Infantry, Chief of the Historical Division of the General Staff of the Army. At present he is President of the War Council for officers. Besides the foregoing he has been on various Commissions. His total services in the Army are 42 years.

Brigadier General Juan Esteban Vazquez.

General Vazquez was born in 1873, entered the Military College in 1888 and graduated as a 2nd Lieut. in 1891. He was promoted to Colonel in 1915 and Brigadier General in 1923. His work has covered the following assignments: Commander of the Cadets' Corps at the Military College, Sectional Chief of the Great General Staff; Chief of the 4th Battalion of Engineers and of the 2nd Group of Mountain Artillery; Assistant Infantry Inspector, Chief of the General Staff of the 5th Military Region; Chief of the Secretary's Office of the Ministry of War and a Member of the General Direction of Administration. As a Brigadier General he has been Commander of the 5th Division of the Army since 1925 a post he still holds. In addition to the foregoing General Vazquez has been Military Attaché to the Argentine Legation in Washington and was the Army Representative at the celebration of the First Centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho held in Peru. He has served 39 years in the Army to date.

Brigadier General Nicolas R. Adalia.

General Adalia was born in the Chaco in 1873 and entered the Army as a distinguished soldier in 1885. He entered the Corporals and Sergeants' School in 1889, and from there went on to the Military College graduating in 1893.

His promotion as Colonel took place in 1915, and he became a Brigadier General in 1923. He has also been second in command of the 2nd Field Artillery Regiment, second in command of the NCO's School, Sub-Director of the Military College, Service Chief at the War Arsenal and Commander of the Field Howitzers Regiment; Chief of the General Staff of the II Military Region, Director of the San Lorenzo Arsenal and Director General of War Armaments. General Adalia took part in the German Army

1-1 Report

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and not: General.

Brigadier General (Colonel) (General)

Entered the 1st Artillery Regiment in 1867. He then went to the Military College in 1867 graduating as a Sub-Lieutenant in 1869. His promotion to Colonel took place in 1913 and to Brigadier General in 1915.

Brigadier General (Colonel) (General)

General (Colonel) was born in Buenos Aires in 1873. He entered the 1st Artillery Regiment in 1891. He then went to the Military College in 1897 graduating as a Sub-Lieutenant in 1899. His promotion to Colonel took place in 1913 and to Brigadier General in 1915.

He has been second in command of the 4th Infantry Regiment, Aide-de-camp to the Minister of War, Chief of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Infantry. He has also been Secretary to the Quartermaster's Office, Commander of the 1st Brigade of Infantry of the 1st Military Region of the Army, Commander of the 2nd Brigade of Infantry of the 1st Division. He was appointed Director General of Administration in 1923 and still holds this position. His total services to date are 43 years.

Brigadier General Gil Juarez.

General Gil Juarez was born in 1869 and entered the Army in 1887 joining the School for Corporals and Sergeants.

He was promoted to a Sub-Lieutenant in 1890. His promotion to Colonel took place in 1915 and he became a Brigadier General in 1924. Brigadier General Gil Juarez has been Chief of Regiments 16 and 30 of the Infantry of the Line, Assistant Chief of Staff of the 4th Division of the Army, Chief of Section in the General Staff of the 1st Military Region and Chief of the 4th Division of the Quartermaster Corps, Commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade and President of the War Council for Troops. Latterly he has been Commander of the First Division of the Army. In 1911 he was present at the German Army Maneuvers. His services to date cover 43 years.

Brigadier General Anibal J. Vernengo.

General Vernengo was born in Goya (Corrientes) in September 1874. He entered the Military College in 1899 and graduated in 1893. He became a Colonel in 1915 and a General in 1924. General Vernengo has been Chief of Group in the 4th Artillery Regiment, Chief of Section of the General Staff in the 4th Military Region, Chief of the General Staff of the 3rd Division of the Army and Chief of the Central Division of the General Staff. He has also been Chief of the First Division of the General Direction of Personnel and a Member of the Supreme Council of War and Marine. At present he is in command of the 2nd Division of the Army. His services total 32 years to date.

From:..... Report # 3690
M.A. Argentina

Sept. 10, 1924.

Colonel Guillot de Valenty.

Colonel Luis Jorge Guevara (Artillery).

Colonel Francisco A. Volcan.

Colonel Veloz has studied in Europe from 1908 to 1909 and been Military Attaché to the Embassy in Madrid and Legation in Lisbon. His total services to date cover 33 years.

Lt. Colonel Ambrose was born in 1882 and entered the Coast

Report #3290

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He held a commission in the U.S. Army and entered the Army as a "Private First Class" (Private First Soldier) in August 1968. He was promoted to Captain-Lieut. in 1991. Among other assignments Colonel Robinson has been Battalion Chief at the School of Fire, Assistant to the Commander of the 1st Division of the Army and provided Chief of the 1st Infantry Regiment and since this unit became the Infantry School he has been director of the same. He studied in the Army from 1941 to 1948. His services to date total 33 years.

Lt. Colonel Woodcock was born in Los Angeles in 1883, entered the Military College in 1901 and graduated as a 1st-lieut. in 1904. He has been Chief of the 5th Battalion of Sappers, Chief of the Radioteletype Service and Secretary of the Inspector of the Army's Office. In 1934 he was appointed Chief of the Transmission or Communications Troops. He served two years with the German Army. His total services to date are 36 years.

Lt. Colonel Sabalain was born in 1879 and entered the Military College in 1898 graduating in 1901. He has been Commander of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment "General Paz Lancers" and since this Regiment was transformed into the Cavalry School, Lt. Colonel Sabalain has stayed on as Director. Lt. Colonel Sabalain attended the Superior School of War for three years. Furthermore he has been an Instructor of Equitation and Tactics and on study of the terrain in the Cavalry School.

Lt.Colonel Julio C.Costa (Infantry)

Lt. Colonel Costa was born in San Fernando in 1879, entered the Military College in 1897 and graduated in 1898. In January 1934 he was appointed Director of the Sub-Officers' School, a position he still holds. In addition to the foregoing he studied in Germany (Students' Commission with troops) and attended the Superior School of War here from 1913 to 1915. He was Professor of Tactics in the Superior School of War from 1931 to 1933. His total services in the Army amount to 36 years.

Lt.Colonel Niccheri was born in San Lorenzo in 1880 and entered the Military College in 1898 graduating in 1901.

Revert #3290

Sept. 10, 1925.

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Major Smith was born in Detroit in 1894. He entered the military college in 1916, and graduated as a Captain in 1920. He attended the Military Aviation School and General Staff as an Officer. He has been Chief of the 1st Battalion of Regiment 3 of Infantry, and has served in the Director's Office of the Aeronautical Service of the Army. In January of 1938 he was appointed Director of the Military Aviation School. He has been 20 years in the Army to date.

Major Levens was born in 1888 and entered the Army as a private in 1897. He joined the Military School for Gymnastics and Fencing in 1901. He became a Major "asimilado" in 1923. He has served in Regiment 4 of Cavalry, 11th Infantry, Firing and Gymnastics Department, Cavalry School, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Train Companies, NCO's School, Howitzer Field Regiment, 3rd and 4th Infantry Regiment, and 11 Cavalry Brigade. In 1933 he was appointed Inspector of Gymnastics and Fencing, and in 1935 Director of the School of Gymnastics and Fencing. His total service to date total 36 years.

NOTE: Attention is invited to the fact that Total Services in the Army computed for practically everyone of the officers, whose biographies are given above, do not appear to correspond with the date on which they first entered the Army. This is due to the fact that when they serve in frontier towns, the Chaco, Formosa, etc. the years spent at those places are counted as double.

Sept. 10, 1928.

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G-2 Report

6200

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Argentina (Combat)

Subject: Personnel.

(d) Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

Colonel Abraham Schweizer, Cav.
The Argentina Military Attaché in Paraguay

With reference to Report No. 4328, the following should be added:

In August, 1932, due to the fact that the Argentine Military Mission to Paraguay, was recalled, Colonel Abraham Schweizer, was relieved of his post as Chief of this Mission and appointed Argentine Military Attaché to the Legation in Asuncion.

It is a wellknown fact that during the present Paraguayan-Bolivian War, Colonel Schweizer has been most active in assisting Paraguay.

Fredricka Sharp

From M.A. Argentina

Report No. 4772

November 20, 1933.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Argentina

Country Reported On

Subject Brigadier General Angel M. Zuloaga

I.G. No. 5990

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Official.

Summarization of Report

When Required



General de brigada
Angel M. Zuloaga

Brigadier General Angel M. Zuloaga holds an enviable position in the history of Argentine aviation. In 1915 he acquired the distance record(South American) for free balloons and a year later he flew over the Andes in a free balloon with a companion. He has served as Military Attaché in Washington(1921) and in Paris.

He was born in Mendoza May 21, 1885, is married and has three daughters. He entered the Military College in 1904 and was graduated three years later as sub lieutenant of artillery. After attending the school of fire and the cavalry school he transferred to aviation in 1914 and the same year became a licensed pilot of planes while a year later he was licensed as a balloonist.

General Zuloaga has been Argentine delegate to various international aviation congresses. He has been decorated by his own country and by the governments of France, England, Brazil, Poland, Bolivia, Spain and Chile. He is the author of a number of scientific works on aviation, the first of which was published in 1920.

He has served as director of the Army Aviation School, and commander of the Air Force of the army. At the time of his promotion to Brigadier General - January 23, 1941 - he was in command of the 2nd Military Region.

M. A. Devine
M. A. Devine, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Military Attaché.

All copies airmailed Jan. 29th.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Argentina.

Country Reported On

Subject Brigadier General Edelmiro J. Farrell I.G. No. 5990.

Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Official.

Summarization of Report

When Required



General de brigada
Edelmiro J. Farrell

Item Headings Here

Brigadier General Edelmiro J. Farrell since he was commissioned in 1908 after graduating at the Military College has specialized in service with mountain troops. He is a graduate of the School of Fire, of the Staff School, has served on the General Staff and saw service with an Alpine regiment of the Italian Army.

After returning from this service in Italy he commanded the 6th Infantry and the Cuyo Mountain Regiment. He was inspector of mountain troops, and head of the Mountain Troop School of Instruction. At the time of his promotion to brigadier general he was in command of the 6th Division of the Army.

General Farrell was born August 12, 1887, and after being commissioned served through the grades to colonel to which he was promoted in 1933.

M. A. Devine, Jr.
M. A. Devine, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Military Attaché.

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MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Argentina

Country Reported On

Subject Brigadier General Eduardo T. Lapez
Brief Descriptive Title

I. G. No. 5990

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Official.

Summarization of Report
When Required



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General de brigada
Eduardo T. Lapez

Brigadier General Eduardo T. Lapez was born August 11, 1888, and was commissioned from the Military College in 1908. He is a graduate of the School of Fire, served as an instructor in the Military College, entered the Staff School in 1919 graduating as a General Staff officer.

He has served as professor of tactics in the Military College and as military attaché in Chile. He was chief of staff of the 2nd Division, instructor of military history at the Staff School, chief of staff of the 5th Division and commander of the 1st Military Region.

He was promoted colonel in 1933 and was in command of the 2nd Division at the time of his promotion to brigadier general.

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M. A. Devine, Jr.,
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WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

MILITARY ATTACHE REPORT Argentina.
Country Reported On

Subject Brigadier General Diego I. Mason. I.G. No. 5990.

Source and Degree of Reliability:
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Summarization of Report
When Required

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General de brigada
Diego I. Mason

Brigadier General Diego I. Mason entered the army from the Military College in 1908 and rose through the grades to colonel in 1933. He was born May 14, 1887. He served in the infantry and on the General Staff and was military attaché to Peru.

His commands include the 6th Infantry and the 2nd Military Region. He served in the Purchasing Commission in Europe. In 1932 he was made secretary of the Permanent Technical Commission on Armaments and later director of the Esteban de Luca Arsenal.

He was in command of the 2nd Military Region when promoted to brigadier general, January 23, 1941.

M. A. Devine, Jr.
M. A. Devine, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Military Attaché.

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WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

MILITARY ATTACHE REPORT Argentina
Country Reported On

Subject Brigadier General Justo Salazar Collado. I.G. No. 5990.
Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:
Official.

Summarization of Report
When Required



General de brigada
Justo Salazar Collado

Brigadier General Justo Salazar Collado is a cavalryman. He was born May 4, 1884, entered the Military College in 1904 and was commissioned three years later a sub lieutenant of cavalry. He is a graduate of the Cavalry and General Staff Schools, served with the Inspector General's Office, second in command of the 8th Cavalry, instructor in the Staff School and member of the General Staff.

He became colonel in 1933 and commander of the Cavalry Grenadier Regiment at that time. Later he was commander of the 4th Cavalry Brigade, the 5th, and then commander of the 2nd Division of Cavalry.

M. A. Devine, Jr.
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Colonel, G.S.C.,
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WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Argentina

Country Reported On

Subject Brigadier General Domingo Martinez

I. G. No. 5990.

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Official.

Summarization of Report

When Required



General de brigada
Domingo Martinez

Brigadier General Domingo Martinez was commissioned in the artillery when he graduated at the Military College in 1908. He is a graduate of the School of Fire and of the General Staff School, taught ballistics at the Military College as a major and as a lieutenant colonel in 1928 was made assistant director of the college. He was born September 20, 1889.

When he became colonel in 1933 he was made a member of the purchasing commission in Europe. In recent years he has been Inspector of Anti-aircraft Defense, Chief of Staff of the Board of Military Institutions, and Secretary of the General Board of Engineers.

M. A. Devine, Jr.
M. A. Devine, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Military Attaché.

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